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CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—
Yum Lotteries in Shanghai.
France in Indo-China.
At the Sanitary Board.
The Currency Question in South China.

Telegrams:—

Interport Tennis.
Chinese in Annam.
The American Fleet.
Chang Chih-tung's Son.
Guarding Amoy Harbour.
Canton-Hankow Railway.
Ex-Viceroy Shum.
Press Laws.
The Dalai Lama.
Census.

Meetings:—

The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.
Kulungau (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Legal Intelligence:—

Landlord's Obligations.
A "Princely" Indian.
Shau-ki-wan Collapse.
A Wife's Keep.
A Doubtful Will.
Erecting a Club House.
Father or Son's?

Police:—

The Peak Tragedy.
European Assault Case.
Domestic Worries.
"True Friendship."
"Byes" and a Boarder.
A Japanese "Threat."
Extortionate Chair Coolies.
A Chinaman's Pranks.
A Wayward Feud.

Correspondence:—

Chinese at the Oxford Local.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Farwell to Admiral Stokes.
New N. D. L. Lighter.
A Regimental Farewell.
Sunday Cargo Working.
Round the Island.
A "Magnetic" Revolver.
The Opium Campaign.
Missionary Lady Robbed.
A Gallant Rescue.
Hongkong Shipbuilding.
Disinfecting of Infected Premises.
The Patrol Cruisers.
The Fleet.
The Rise of Sahan.
Tahiti Dockyard.
Silver Coins in Formosa.
Mr. Wilder's Philippine Tour.
Addition to the Fleet.
S. S. "Philippine".
Camp Notes.
Colon in Indo-China.
Volunteer Troop "At Home."
Leave of Absence.
A Harbour Accident.
Wedding Bells.
Quarry R. V. Docks.
Dr. Sven Hedin in Hongkong.
Marine Court.
The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.
A Chinaman's Application.
An Unusually Seaman.
Accident, 10-Queen's Road.
The Yunnan Railway.
Chinese Gratitude.
Canton Day by Day.
Interport Cricket.
Sis. Hanchiao in a Typhoon.
Interport Amusements.
Interport Lawn Tennis.
Cameron Highlanders.
The American Fleet.
Japan and China.
Japan and the Opium Question.
Sino-Japanese Telegraph Convention.
The Sugar Market.
Bird Law in Japan.
Earthquake in Manila.
Typhoon in the Philippines.
Tanjong Pagar Docks.
Sri Muar Towed into Singapore.
Sensation at Sea.
Counterfeiting and Imitation.
Shells near Singapore.
Tanjong Pagar Board.
Sungai Ujong Aborigines.

Commercial:—

Yarn Market.
Weekly Share Report.
Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jourdan, a son, RAYMOND.

On October 3, 1908, at Chungking, West China, to Leonard and Caroline N. Wigham, a son, KENNETH BERNARD.

On October 8, 1908, at Newchwang, the wife of GERALD ARTHUR TISDALL, of a daughter.

On October 11, 1908, at Foochow, the wife of E. E. BULLECK, I.M.C. Fanteau, of a son.

On October 11, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of A. F. WHEAT, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On September 26, 1908, at Saint Pierre de Chaillet, Paris, Lieutenant SALVADOR ROSAS-ELIO, 1st Regiment de la Legion Etrangere, eldest son of the late Monsieur ROSAS-ELIO and of Madame ROSAS-ELIO of Bordeaux, to EMILY LOUISE (Willy) eldest daughter of Mrs. J. V. Ithur, 2nd Towers, of 22, Rue de la Trinité, Champs Elysees, Paris, late of Shanghai.

On October 5, 1898, at Dunedin, New Zealand, JOHN R. HOOPER of London and Shanghai, to ELIZABETH GLOVER of Liverpool.

On Saturday, October 17, 1908, at Shanghai, JAMES JOHN, only son of the late George Dawe, Esq., of New Zealand, to MARY LANGRISH, eldest daughter of Lady Morris and the late James P. Fox, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland.

On Thursday, October 22, 1908, at Jessfield, HENRY WALTER, only son of the late Henry Walter Livingston, Esquire, of New York City, to ALICE, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Moorhead, I. M. Customs, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On October 17, 1908, at Foochow, THOMAS BROOKER, aged 60 years.

On October 18, 1908, at Shanghai, ELIZABETH JANE PATTERSON, aged 40 years.

WOLF, A. M. Esq., 1st son, died October 21, at 10, St. George's Road.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908.

YARN LOTTERIES IN SHANGHAI.

(27th October.)

We were under the impression, which we feel certain was shared by the majority of our readers, that the yarn lottery scheme originated by Japanese spinners had not only received its quietus in Hongkong but had also been suppressed in Shanghai. According to a report in the Shanghai piece goods trade, however, it would appear that this most mischievous and unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the fair competition of those traders who refuse to descend to what may be termed a nefarious scheme of trade-wrecking is in full swing in the Northern Settlement. Of course, as may have been suspected, these lotteries are not carried on in the straightforward and above-board manner that would be followed if the idea were within the terms of the law. The lotteries are held surreptitiously and the winners of prizes are informed on the quiet of their fortune. Surely it is most derogatory to the Japanese nation to permit the adoption of such detestable methods and to allow the subjects of Japan to violate openly the bye-laws of a friendly port. For there can be no doubt that the Japanese authorities must know perfectly well of the ongoings of their nationals; to think otherwise would be ridiculous. Yet if they do not countenance the scheme they are morally bound to blame for lending it their support by reason of the fact that they turn a blind eye on what is happening. In their latest report, Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, refer to the yarn trade and we may as well quote the paragraph practically in full in order to strengthen the foregoing remarks: "The paragraph proceeds to say: 'The one and only cheering feature about our market is the unabated demand for Indian cotton yarn. In spite of the efforts native holders have made to depress prices foreign importers continue to have their own way and seem to find it easy to manipulate their holdings. This is the more satisfactory as it is in face of the efforts the Japanese are putting forth to turn the current of demand in the direction of their spinnings, by the very reprehensible system of lotteries, which are entirely opposed to the regulations of these Settlements, as was demonstrated some months ago, when it was thought the idea had been abandoned so far as China was concerned. We are credibly informed, however, that the first drawing took place on the 15th instant in certain premises at Hongkong, the prizes drawn for amounting to yen 50,000, divided as follows—1st prize yen 10,000, two second prizes of yen 3,000 each, ten third prizes of yen 500 and other small prizes amounting to yen 20,000. The drawings are announced to take place every three months.' It is satisfactory in a way to learn that despite the underground and illegitimate action of unprincipled spinners, who are defying the regulations of the foreign Settlements, the sales of Japanese yarn are miserably poor. During the period under review the Japanese sales only amounted to some 600 bales at reduced prices, whereas the importers of Indian yarn disposed of 2,623 bales, with prices firm and a steady demand. That does not seem to say much for the popularity in which Japanese yarn is held in China in opposition to its Indian competitor in spite of the bolstering-up policy of running lotteries. But it is not with the quality of the yarn that we are dealing because on that score Japanese yarn can claim many advantages, but the variable methods reported to in order to give a declining trade. We can only trust that the Shanghai authorities having had this matter called to their attention will take the earliest opportunity of rooting out offenders against the law and the principles of fair-play."

FRANCE IN INDO-CHINA.

In view of the close commercial connection which exists between Hongkong and Indo-China, and the interest which has been evoked in the recent operations of the French on the Chinese frontier, the views, even although they are largely composed of generalities, of the new Governor-General, M. Klobukowski, are inevitably of importance to this Colony. The new Administrator was interviewed by a representative of the *Straits Times*, and a translation is given in the *Straits Times*. It is unfortunate that the Governor-General was not apparently induced to refer to the question of railways into China. He confined his observations to detailing some departmental reforms, which, although they are all very well in themselves, are of no great interest from a Hongkong point of view, except in so far as they indicate the trend of M. Klobukowski's ideas. In the first place, he said that a decentralisation policy will be taken in hand in the different sections of Indo-China. Thus, Cochinchina, Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia and Laos will be granted greater powers of local self-government, especially in fiscal matters. These countries form a whole, under the name of Indo-China, with a High Council to administer the Federation. The local authorities and residents will be allowed greater freedom of action, but they must bear all the responsibility. This new departure means a reversal of the policy followed by successive Governor-Generals during the last ten years, who all aimed at centralising the administration. Another reversal of established policy favoured by M. Klobukowski is that, in future, officials who come fresh from France will not be allowed to hold permanent posts until they have gained a knowledge of the country and people by being stationed about fifteen months in the interior, after which they will be required to pass an examination. M. Klobukowski praised the British colonial system, which insisted upon officials knowing the vernacular, but said that he would not go so far as to ship back to France those cadets who failed to pass. He laid stress on the point that in this matter he and the Colonial Minister saw eye to eye. The interviewer was not content with these assurances, but pressed the Governor to declare whether he would follow the anti-clerical policy of the Home Government. He said that he was not prejudiced against mission work, but that, if the missionaries took to politics in Indo-China, he would not stand it. The Minister for the Colonies holds that, under a decentralising policy, the natives will have some voice in the spending of the revenue raised from them, and will see that they get a good return for their money. Strict discipline will be enforced on Government servants. Quick promotion will mainly depend upon knowledge of the vernacular. One of the crying evils of these French Colonies is that the magistrates, owing to their ignorance of the vernacular, are too dependent on the interpreters. This evil will be promptly dealt with by M. Klobukowski, and the general impression at Saigon, adds our contemporary, is that the Colonies have now got at the head of affairs the strong man sorely needed. He will certainly merit warm congratulations if he succeeds in carrying out even a part of his ambitious programme. That he will find himself face to face with a good many difficulties, which neither he nor the Minister for the Colonies has foreseen is quite to be expected from all past experience of introducing comprehensive reforms in the East. But the will to do well counts for something, and there is always hope of improvement where there is real faith in the possibility of making it. Nevertheless, we should have preferred to hear something about France's ambitions with regard to Yunnan for example, but probably it would have been too much to expect an incoming Governor-General who can know little or nothing of this eternal question to lay down the law on the subject. M. Klobukowski is hailed as a strong man, but every new administrator is regarded in the same light and we can only wait and watch his career as a reforming minister in Indo-China before venturing on optimistic hopes which might not be realised. What we need only say is that we wish him well and a happier time than some of his predecessors enjoyed.

AT THE SANITARY BOARD.

(28th October.)

Cautiously private were the proceedings at the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon, and, indeed, if it had not been for the almost inevitable recurrence of the old questions connected with cats and plague there would have been practically nothing to report. But the mind of the Board seems to be centred on the habits of the domestic cat, and some how or another it invariably manages to secure a place in any discussion that may arise. When His Excellency the Governor first drew the attention of the Board to the unsatisfactory condition of the cat, it was a surprise to the members, who, standing amazed at their own previous lack of perception, and the merits of the midnight warbler were extolled with such enthusiasm that it appeared as if in the near future it would be placed on a pedestal and receive the reverence it obtained from the ancient Egyptians. But the fervour of the members was too speedily to subside, and when doubts began to arise regarding the ancestry of the Chinese variety of the *Felis domestica*, the Board's attitude visibly swerved to "change," and it is questionable if the cat will, after all, be received with open arms in Hongkong. This was made manifest in an unexpected way when the Sanitary Board was called upon to consider various amendments to the local by-laws. For example, the Medical Officer of Health, who we may safely take it, has no great love for cats of any class or faction, intimated that "I think it better not to allow even cats in dairies. They may contaminate milk in dairies. They may step into it and drink it." We do not profess to have any exact knowledge of the methods in force in Hongkong dairies, but we should not have thought that the pans were kept in places where the cats could get at them, or, if they could, that the pans were so shallow that the cats could step into the receptacles just as one might step into the matrimonial tub. The President of the Board decided to adopt a neutral attitude so all he said was that "as the by-laws stand at present, it is not permissible to keep cats. Perhaps members would wish to keep cats out, or they might be agreeable to amending the by-laws." That was an excellent example of the Yes-No condition of mind, but later on he made the tentative remark that "at home it was the usual thing to see cats in dairies." It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Shelton Hooper was in favour of the cats being allowed the freedom of the dairy and after some discussion it was agreed to permit them that privilege. Nobody suggested that because cats were known to contract plague it was possible that they might succeed in infecting the milk in the pans which they may now step into with impunity, and even Mr. Humphreys, apparently, was silent on the subject. It was true that as the matter stands there is no objection to cats being

centres are not supposed to carry about with them fleas capable of infecting the human being; but does that theory also apply to such a dangerous carrier of disease germs as milk? We rather fancy that the main body of lay opinion will be extremely dubious as to the wisdom of the step which the advocates of cat have taken, and for our part we trust that the dairy-farmers of Hongkong will not be so foolish as to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of making the dairy itself a sort of living-room for their collection of felines. With regard to the question of compensating property-owners whose houses may be damaged as the result of being subjected to the process of disinfection, there can be no doubt that where the claim is genuine and clearly proved the compensation should be paid, but the subject is far too complex to be dealt with here, and probably all its ins and outs will not be fully understood until there is a test case. The only other matter of interest which was broached at the Board's meeting was that relating to the proposal to take action against those who are given to the habit of expropriation in public buildings, and we presume, in public thoroughfares. Mr. Humphreys, who brought up the question, stated that when the subject was previously discussed the Board sought to prevent the habit by issuing notices in Chinese. They decided to wait for six months after the issue of such notices and then, if the nuisance was not abated, to take further action. In answer to that, the President stated that the six months had not yet elapsed and so the question was allowed to drop for the time being. We sadly fear that if the Sanitary Board seeks to penalise offenders who have fallen into this undoubtedly disgusting habit they have their work cut out for them. There is no race of people on the face of the earth like the Chinese for expropriating in public and to break them of what is an unconscionable act will not be unlike the task of cleaning the Augean Stable. Still, there is this to be said for the idea, the Government is in want of money and how better could they fill the exchequer than by hauling before the Magistrates those misguided and badly-trained individuals who regard the earth as a gigantic cupboard? Latterly the police have given over their former custom of making periodical raids on gangs of gambling coolies, and there has even been a cessation in the endeavour to discover infant hawkers who have infringed the law. The paltry fines who have been extracted from these miserable creatures would prove to be a mere pittance as compared with the amounts realised by arresting those who violently clear their throats at inopportune times and places.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN SOUTH CHINA.

Various schemes have from time to time been under the consideration of the Government of Canton having for their object the raising of the standard value of the note issue, which at present is redeemable on a subsidiary coinage based on the current value of the 20 cent pieces. Not long ago, it was proposed to issue a new set of banknotes which would take the place of the issue in circulation at the present time, the latter being called in by the Government at the subsidiary coinage rate, and replaced by notes of the amount of 5 and 10 each having a standard value of 7.2 candareens. A report on the proposal was called for by the Provincial Government, and as the result of the inquiry made into the subject it was found that the present notes were in favour and very extensively in circulation in Canton and throughout the Province of Kwangtung. It was therefore deemed inadvisable for various reasons to dislocate the currency market by the innovation proposed. If the present issue were called in by the Government, it is obvious that there would be an immediate drop in the value of the 20 cent pieces in circulation, because these would not be interchangeable for the new notes and the consequence would be an immediate and enormous fall in the value of the general currency owing to the glut of 20 cent pieces throughout the Province. The proposal, effective and admirable although it might have seemed at first sight, eventually fell through, but the question of meeting the demands of the commercial community for an adequate supply of currency exchange bills remained. We learn now that a Japanese firm, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has sent some three million dollars, worth of 5 and 10 notes to the Government of Kwangtung, and it may be presumed that these notes will be put into circulation as soon as possible. It is not to be assumed, however, that the new issue will supersede the existing paper money. It will merely be circulated on the same basis as existing note currency in order to satisfy the requirements of business. In other words, this money is supplementary to the present notes and not in substitution as a dollar standard note. So that the money market will not be disorganised, but the additional notes will rather popularise the 20 cent pieces instead of debasing them, which would have been the effect had the original idea been put into effect. A propos the discussion on the subsidiary coinage, not long ago our correspondent at Canton reported that the mint at the Southern capital was issuing subsidiary coinage far in excess of the amount which the Viceroy of the two Kwangs had undertaken to mint. The British Consul-General at Canton, Mr. Mansfield, on the representation of the Governor of Hongkong, addressed a communication to His Excellency the Viceroy, showing the serious effect such indiscriminate minting would have on the currency of Hongkong, and the Viceroy recognising the import of

the situation agreed to limit the issue for a certain time. The Viceroy also gave the British Minister at Peking the assurance that the minting of 20 cent pieces would be restricted for a considerable period. We believe that it was lately assumed that the Government of Canton was abiding by that promise in fact but not in reality. We understand there is every reason to believe and to accept as an actual fact that the Canton authorities are keeping their promise in the spirit and to the letter, so no valid reason exists for this Government to complain against the neighbouring Government that any breach of faith is being committed by the violation of the undertaking made to the Hongkong Government.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

HONGKONG VICTORIOUS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd October, 5.35 p.m.

In the interport tennis match in the singles Mr. C. A. Carr beat Mr. Saunders by three sets to love.

In connection with the interport tennis, the *Singapore Times* writes: "We are informed that Messrs. Wibelock and Eston will represent Shanghai in the doubles and Mr. Saunders will do battle for the Model Settlement in the singles. Mr. C. A. Carr and Captain Brasley will represent Hongkong. From the names of Shanghai's selection we do not think the best pair has been chosen to represent the Settlement. The play of Wallace and Veitch in the Lester Cup Competition warrants giving them a trial against the Hongkong cracks."

CHINESE IN ANNAM.

REMISSION OF POLL-TAX.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 23rd October.

The Chinese Minister to Paris has telegraphed to the Viceroy of the effect that the French Government has agreed to remit the poll-tax levied on Chinese subjects in Annam.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

PREPARATIONS AT AMOY.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 23rd October.

A telegram has reached the Viceroy from Amoy that, in consequence of the typhoon which visited that port, and subsequent heavy rains, the preparations for the reception of the American Fleet have been wrecked.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S SON.

A PROMISING OFFICIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 23rd October.

H.E. Wu Ting Fang has recommended for preferment the son of H.E. Chang Chih-tung, who is attached to his Legation as first secretary, as an official possessed of great ability and tact.

An Imperial rescript has been issued approving of Minister Wu's recommendations.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

DEPARTURE FROM YOKOHAMA.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 26th October.

Twenty-two ships of the American fleet left Yokohama on 25th inst. for Amoy.

GUARDING AMOY HARBOUR.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 26th October.

In view of the approaching arrival of the American Fleet at Amoy a special telegram has been despatched by the Central Government to the Viceroy of Fukien to have the harbour at Amoy guarded every night.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S INVESTIGATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 26th October.

After the birthday of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, Chief

Superintendent of Railways, will proceed to Hankow and Canton on a tour of investigation of affairs in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway.

EX-VICEROY SHUM.

UNWILLING TO RE-ENTER OFFICIAL LIFE.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 26th October.

Shum Chuen-shen, ex-Viceroy of Canton, has sent a telegram in reply to Prince Ching that he has not yet recovered from his long-standing illness. He is taking the needed rest at Chekiang and has no desire to re-enter official life.

PRESS LAWS.

PROPOSED ENFORCEMENT IN FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 27th October.

The Board of Civil Affairs propose to delegate Chung Yum Tong to arrange with the Diplomatic Corps in Peking for the enforcement of the Press laws in foreign settlements.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE COMMISSIONERS AT AMOY.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Amoy, 27th October.

Their Excellencies Yuk Long and Lun Tung-in, special Commissioners to welcome the American Fleet, arrived here on the 26th inst.

THE DALAI LAMA.

RETURN VISIT TO FOREIGN MINISTERS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 27th October.

Accompanied by several high officials, the Dalai Lama yesterday (26th inst.) paid return visits to the Foreign Ministers.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG VESTED WITH PLENARY POWERS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 29th October.

An Imperial Decree was issued on the 28th inst. investing H.E. Chang Chih-tung, chief superintendent of railways, with plenary powers—

- 1—To raise funds;
- 2—To appoint officers; and
- 3—To generally conduct affairs in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Neither the Ministry of Posts and Communications, nor the viceroys and governors of the three Provinces concerned will be permitted to interfere with him.

All the directors and assistant directors of the Company will be amenable to his directions.

His Excellency has been granted powers also to denounce any of the directors found guilty of misconduct.

The Chief Superintendent is commanded to appoint a time within which the construction of the line will be completed.

CENSUS.

POPULATION OF CHINESE EMPIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."]

Peking, 29th October.

The Board of Civil Affairs has decided upon obtaining a census of the whole Chinese Empire.

The late Dr. S. W. Bushell, C.M.G., was responsible for the appearance in the Zoological Gardens of a unique specimen of the Chimpanzee, which was received there as long ago as the year 1880. The monkey in question was captured in Man-hu, to the north of Peking, and close to the Tung-ling, or Eastern Massif, of the Imperial Dyarchy. Visitors will remember this somewhat intractable animal, not because of his black, woolly fur, which enabled it to live in its native country in climates of temperature as low as below zero, but of its highly irritable—almost feline—looking face, which led to a request being made to visitors not to approach it—a request which, of course, promptly called attention to the captive's principal weakness.

Farewell to Admiral Stokes.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor gave a farewell dinner to Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stokes at Government House, last night. The guests present were—H. E. Colonel Darling, R.E., Hon. Mr. May, Hon. Mr. Rees Davies, Hon. Mr. Gomperts, Chev. and Mme. Volpicelli, Inspector-General and Mrs. Tait, Colonel Dumbleton, R.E., Col. Glover, D.S.O., and Mrs. Glover, Sir Henry Berkeley, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Commander Ryan, R.N., Commander Heard, R.N., Commander Barrie, R.N., Commander Greenfield, R.N., Commander and Mrs. Penfold, R.N., Major and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Macay, Captain Hart-Symon, Mr. and Mrs. Peter, Lt. Commander J. Riddle, R.N., Lt. Blanchflower, R.N., Lt. Commander Walcott, R.N., Lt. Simon, R.A., Mrs. Fremantle, and Mrs. Beasley.

His Excellency in proposing the health of Admiral and Mrs. Stokes spoke as follows:—
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have asked you to dine to-night as friends of Admiral and Mrs. Stokes, to bid them farewell. It was a bold thing to do, for I am well aware I shall incur the resentment of everyone who is not included to-night, for I believe there is none in the Colony who does not claim to be their friend. Unfortunately, the space at my disposal is limited, and I could only select the few to represent the many. It is a grievous thing to say farewell, and I am sure it is less grievous to them than it is to us. In a long experience extending over nearly 20 years of administrative work, I have never met a man with whom it was a greater pleasure to do business than it has been with Admiral Stokes. Always courteous, always ready to do even more than was asked of him, always obliging, a man whose heart is too large to be capable of taking offence where none was meant. For my own part, I think the Admiral will feel in this at I do—whatever the time has come for me to leave the sphere of work, whatever it might be, in which I was engaged, I have always felt that I would far sooner know that I was leaving affection and regret behind me, than a record of achievements, however brilliant, mixed with a feeling of relief that I was going. That feeling of affection and regret is one which Admiral and Mrs. Stokes can be assured that they leave behind them when they say good-bye to Hongkong. And if I have spoken this of Admiral Stokes, what am I to say of the loss we are experiencing in losing Mrs. Stokes? Her class from the bum-bust in this Colony has learnt to rely on her ready sympathy, her kindness of heart, and her generosity. She will leave a gap amongst us which it will indeed be hard to fill. But we shall know that though she has left us, she is a friend who will not forget friendships once formed, and we shall hope that in the future we may meet again in Old England. It is the custom on occasions such as this to pay adulatory and sometimes fulsome compliments, and to deal in indiscriminate praise—and it is a custom I detest. If I have seemed to use some superlatives it is because I feel them, and I am confident that I am expressing the feelings of everyone at this table. I will add for the relief of the Admiral that we do not expect any speech from him in reply to the few remarks I have made in introducing the toast which I am about to propose to you—Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me the health of Admiral and Mrs. Stokes and to wish them success and happiness wherever they are and in whatever sphere they may be called upon to fill.

Admiral Stokes then briefly thanked His Excellency for the kind terms he had used towards them, and the guests for the toast with which they had honoured them.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

MR. TANG SHAO-YI AND COUNT KOMURA.

Cordial and friendly sentiments were expressed in the speeches delivered by Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Chinese Commissioner now in Tokyo, at a dinner given by the former on the evening of the 12th instant, as reported in yesterday's issue.

Count Komura asserted that it was superfluous to say the mutual close relations between Japan and China and also the general situation of the East required the maintenance of the most friendly and cordial intercourse between the two countries. Animated by this desire, the Japanese Government and people could but hope that the friendship happily existing between the two countries should be strengthened more than ever. That this friendship was real was not only evident from his assurances, but must have been realized by the personal experience of the Chinese Commissioner during his present visit to Japan. Count Komura was confident that in raising the fact just mentioned, his distinguished guest would not fail to convey his impressions to his Government and people, and thus promote friendly relations between the two countries. While regretting that Mr. Tang's visit to Japan was so short, Count Komura assured him that he would see that everything was done to ensure his comfort during the visit, which he hoped would be repeated on a future occasion, and Mr. Tang again became his guest as he went.

Count Komura said that in leaving Japan, he was leaving behind him the Emperor's Majesty the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor rejoicing him to use his utmost efforts to strengthen the friendship now existing between Japan and China, by coming in contact with Japanese officials and private individuals. Upon arriving in Japan, he was warmly welcomed by the officials and people to Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Tokyo, as well as on the steamers and by the train. While he was in Japan, he was entertained at a magnificent dinner at which he was enabled to enjoy the pleasant company of the Premier and all the other Ministers of State. This cordial reception fully demonstrated the true sentiments of the Government, and enabled him to carry out the Imperial instructions of their Majesties—the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor. He promised to report to his Government the warm and genuine sentiments shown him by all the Ministers of State. While it was his duty to establish constant relations between the officials of the two countries, he felt that it was more difficult to bring the people of the two countries into closer association. Still, he hoped that Japanese and Chinese officials had enjoyed each other's company that evening, so might business men of the two countries meet and promote their friendship in the future. When this took place friendly relations between the two nations would be always maintained.

Striking the large sum of two cents from a hawk, and then slapping his gently, over the head with a stick, causing blood to flow, were the charges a Lolo, pleaded guilty to in the Police Court last Monday. Sentence of fourteen days hard labour was passed.

Landlords' Obligations.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

GRANTED TO HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.

On the 26th inst. the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice (Mr. Francis Pigott) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, presiding, an application was made by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., for leave to appeal from the decision of the Police Judge, given in the case of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, for \$500 damages for alleged breach of contract. In the words of the Police Judge, the defendant firm failed to comply with an agreement whereby they undertook to keep the roof and exterior walls of the premises plaintiff occupied at Kowloon in a proper state of repair and amendment.

The particulars of this case are too fresh to need recapitulation. But it would be as well to give a brief outline of the important parts of Mr. Justice Gompertz's judgment, which is now being questioned. On the question as to whether notice should be served on the landlord by the tenant, pointing out any defect in the building, the learned judge found that no notice was necessary. If that was so, what was the liability of the landlord under his covenant? In this case it was an express covenant and not implied from the circumstances of the case that pointed without giving a notice. He was found that it made no difference and that the covenant must be construed merely as entailing the obligation to have reasonable care to keep in repair.

He thought it was clearly the landlord's duty to inspect and not to wait for complaints from the tenant. The landlord, possibly, did not realize this, and he probably considered that he did his duty if he repaired with reasonable expedition any defect reported by the tenant. On these grounds judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

In submitting his application, Sir Henry stated that the amount involved was small, only \$500—but the principle was important and was very wide-spreading. The case was one for damages for alleged breach of contract to repair, and the Police Judge maintained that in the circumstances arising out of the facts of the case he would depart from the ordinary principle of law—that the landlord should have notice for repairing. That principle was too well established to depart from, and he would be able to convince the Court when the time came, that no departure could be taken. At the present time he was asking leave to appeal as the subject was one of importance to the Colony, and he submitted, with respect, that the Police Judge's decision was wrong.

Mr. Goldring intimated that he appeared in person, and submitted that the application was out of time.

Sir Henry—I was not aware of that. The Chief Justice—What practice is there for you to appear in person?

Sir Henry Berkeley asked for leave to appeal and added that his friend could raise that point later.

Mr. Goldring—No, no.

The Chief Justice repeated his question as to what practice existed for a person to appear in person at this case.

Sir Henry thought that Mr. Goldring was entitled to appear in person.

This question having been decided, favourably, Mr. Goldring proceeded to cite authorities showing that the application for leave to appeal should have been made within seven days of the judgment.

Sir Henry observed that the Court could extend the time in an important case of this kind. He pointed out that when the judgment was given it was vacation time; and the Full Court was not sitting.

Leave to appeal was allowed; the hearing to take place next Monday.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

THE OUTLOOK IN FORMOSA.

A singular phenomenon, says the *Japan Chronicle*, is shown by the sugar market. The price of sugar has been forced up by the increased tax on sugar, and demand has been transferred from the better to the inferior qualities, so that *raw-on*—the lowest quality of white sugar—has become most popular. According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, very small importations of Java sugar are being made, and the stock of Formosan sugar is not very great, so that the only source for the supply of *raw-on* quality is the Japanese sugar refining mills, for which it is most profitable to turn out *raw-on* quality. It is disadvantageous for the Japanese sugar refiners to manufacture *raw-on*, so that the companies have been reducing the production of *raw-on* with a view to forcing the sale of *raw-on*. These efforts have been vain; and the quotations of the latter quality have declined by 40 to 50 yen, while the commoner quality of *raw-on* has advanced by 15 to 20, with an upward tendency, as stocks are small.

Referring to the outlook of the sugar refining industry in Formosa, the *Osaka Mainichi* writes that the new mills of the Dai Nippon, Toyo, and Meiji Sugar Refining companies are to begin operations in December next. While the sugar refining industry in Formosa is very promising, before the output can be materially increased there must be an extension of the mills, and the quotations of the latter quality have declined by 40 to 50 yen, while the commoner quality of *raw-on* has advanced by 15 to 20, with an upward tendency, as stocks are small.

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New N. D. L. Lighter.

FOR SINGAPORE SERVICE.

LASHCH AT KOWLOON.

The steam lighter *Ayuthia* is the latest vessel to be launched from the shipyard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. The ceremony took place last Saturday morning in the presence of a representative gathering of the officers with their wives of the N. D. L. and gentlemen interested in shipping. Among those present were Admiral Li Chun, Commodore Lio and Lin of Canton, Captain Wu, Capt. von Riegen, superintendent engineer, N. D. L., and Mrs. von Riegen, Capt. Hermeling, N. D. L., and Mrs. Messner, Mr. Petersen, Capt. and Mrs. Kohler, Capt. and Mrs. Bremer, Capt. and Mrs. Schmetz, Capt. and Mrs. Behner, Mr. and Mrs. Schill, Mr. and Mrs. Wesseler, Berthel, Miss Gottschalk, Capt. and Mrs. East, Capt. Koselick, Capt. Boteffur, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. R. Mitchell, chief manager, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Mr. W. Wilson, manager Kowloon Dock, and the superintendents at the yard.

The *Ayuthia* was prettily decorated with bunting.

The visitors arrived shortly before 9 a.m. and took their seats on the lawn in front of the ship.

When all was ready, the official in charge of the launching directed the removal of the last block and as it fell to the ground and the stays dropped the steel hull began its downward course seaward not before, however, Mrs. Hand, wife of Mr. Hand, the superintendent shipwright at Kowloon, had broken the flag of wine on her bow and named the lighter the *Ayuthia*. The vessel glided down the ways in pretty form and took the water without a hitch amidst hearty cheers and a salvo of crackers.

At the conclusion of the first part of the ceremony, the guests, at Mr. Mitchell's invitation, proceeded to the drawing office where the customary felicitous speeches were exchanged.

"Success to the *Ayuthia*," was proposed by Manager Mitchell, who also thanked Mrs. Hand for christening the vessel and to whom the speaker presented a gold chain bracelet with the usual commemorative inscription on behalf of the Company.

Replying for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Capt. von Riegen eulogised the Dock Co. for the excellent job they made of the seventh steel steam lighter the Dock had built for the N. D. L. within the last two years.

Mr. Hand briefly thanked Mr. Mitchell for his kind reference to Mrs. Hand in his speech. The ceremony then concluded.

The *Ayuthia* is the seventh steel screw steam lighter completed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for the N. D. L. for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, registered in Hongkong by their agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co. Following are her dimensions:—Length over all 158 ft., between perpendiculars 52 ft. 6 in., breadth moulded 29 ft., depth moulded 11 ft., height of bulwarks 8 in., draught 3 in. She has a cargo carrying capacity of 8500 piculs and is designed to steam 7½ knots an hour.

Unlike her sister ships all of which are employed in the rice trade on the Monzon, the *Ayuthia* was despatched to Singapore there to be attached as a valuable addition to the fleet of lighters of the N. D. L. She is a decided acquisition.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on 20th inst. at the Company's office on the Bund, Shanghai. The chairman of the Court of Directors, Mr. J. N. Jamieson, presided. After the reading of the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:—

Gentlemen!—As the report and accounts of the past year have been with you for more than a fortnight, I shall not, with your permission, take them as read. The business for your consideration at this meeting is the passing of the report and accounts, the declaration of a final dividend and bonus to contributors, to place Tael 50,000 out of the profits for the year to silver reserve, and to transfer the balance of working account to underwriting reserve account closing the account for 1907. We are now having times of great competition, deplorably low insurance rates, and depression in trade and shareholders will rightly expect a word from the directors concerning the affairs of the Company. I am glad to say your directors have no discouraging word to utter, for they are justly hopeful that with the return to normal activity in trade the earnings will quicken and increase. As to the conduct of your affairs, there is no change in the policy of the administration; that policy is progress by careful and conservative methods.

In bringing forward plans in 1903 for remodelling the North China Insurance Company, the aims and objects laid in view were the constant building up of reserve funds, and increased returns to shareholders and contributors. The wisdom of the shareholders in confirming these suggestions of the directors has been fully confirmed. For the last four years you have received fifteen per cent dividend where previously you have eight per cent; and by a glance at the accounts you will see how steadily your reserves have increased until they are now more than three times the paid-in capital of your company. You will also notice that you have first class investments amounting to two millions of taels, to give confidence and satisfaction in our policy holders.

Before putting the first resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to give any further information that may be required. No shareholders had any questions to ask and the meeting terminated after the passing of the following resolutions:—
That the report and accounts as now presented by the chairman and seconded by Mr. W. D. Little.

That a final dividend of 7½ per cent on the paid-up capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent upon contributory premiums be distributed; the balance payable at the exchange of 3/4 per tael; Tls. 50,000 to be transferred to silver Reserve fund, and the balance transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1907—proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. H. R. Kinnear.

That Messrs. Jamieson, De Gray, Hilde, Kinnear, Little and Meyerling be re-elected directors of the Company, and that the members of the Board of Directors be authorized to make any amendments to the Company's constitution proposed by Mr. J. M. Young, and seconded by Mr. C. W. Wright.

That Messrs. Wingrove and Hayter be re-elected auditors of the Company—proposed by Mr. A. O. Hunter.

The Chairman—Thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be issued to-morrow.

Mr. J. Ross, of the Waterworks, prosecuted two sisters and the landlady of 22, Albany Street, in the Police Court last Monday, for water service, that is to say, shifting the position of the water, without permission. The sisters were fined \$1 each and the landlady \$25 for allowing them to do the work.

Sunday Cargo Working.

MASTER OF "CHARLES HARDOUNI" CHARGED.

WHAT IS PERISHABLE CARGO.

A very interesting case to the shipping community was heard before the Hon. Commissioner, Basil Taylor, at the Harbour Master, on the 26th inst., when Mr. Eiliane Bionnissi, master of the French steamer *Charles Hardouni*, was charged with unlawfully discharging three hampers of raw ginger on Sunday, the 18th inst., without permission from the Harbour Master. Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence.

Police-Sergeant T. Murphy, who prosecuted, said that at 7.30 on the day in question, he saw a coast discharging hampers of the stuff from the defendant's ship. He had warned the ship's commander on a previous occasion, and seeing that his warning was disregarded, he had the defendant arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, witness said that he did not know that the *Charles Hardouni* was discharging cargo at the same time. He was not aware that ginger has been handled for many years and that it was considered as perishable. What he saw was that it was white and damp, and apparently had been scraped. It was about a month ago that he had warned the commander. He asked him if he had a permit. The reply was that he had none, but that he had been in the habit of discharging ginger without a permit.

"Lenny Shing," a fruit-dealer, was called to give evidence. He said that he dealt in raw ginger. It came into his shop dry and unscraped, but in rainy weather, it became wet, and the stuff in the stuff in the little so that when he gets it, the article is quite dry, but sometimes slightly wet. It deteriorates quickly, but he can preserve it in his shop two or three days to a week without any detriment being caused to the stuff. Ginger imported by junks was not quite so good as that shipped by steamers. As soon as he received the article, he would unpack and repack it in small baskets for sale.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, witness said that he sold his ginger to retailers. He saw nothing of preserved ginger. The ginger he imported had a hard skin on it. It was usually landed on Sundays.

Ho Sam Yau, a dealer in preserved ginger, was called for the defence. He said that he was the manager of the Man Loong firm. His duty was to buy the ginger and look after the firm's godowns. Some of the bags by the *Charles Hardouni* were consigned to him. The ginger shipped for preserving purposes is scraped once and soaked in water. On being landed, all the ginger is intended for immediate use, and undergoes the process of being scraped and soaked in water. The article is then put into jars containing equal quantities of salt and vinegar. If this were not done, the ginger would go bad in one day. There is no salt put with ginger in Canton. Preserved ginger always comes down by steamers, never in junks. He never used dried ginger in his business. The piece of ginger produced in Court had been scraped two days ago, and was unfit for use, either for preserving purposes or for anything else, as far as he was aware.

He said the ginger which was forced into his way into the room, pushing me in front of them, and one of the men seized the revolver. I objected. The revolver was pointed at my head, and I was told "to get away, to bed and shut up."

The plucky lad refused to obey the order, and was making his way to open the door, which the Indians had closed behind them, when they entered, to call for assistance, when he was suddenly seized. A blow on the head with a stick sent him to the floor. In the next minute, he was picked up, taken out of his cabin, carried a few feet away, and dumped into the lower salt locker—a twenty feet drop—where he was left for dead. Quickly bawling down the hatch the accomplices made good their escape with the article for which they would have committed murder to procure—the revolver.

At daybreak Rasmussen was nowhere to be found. A continued search for him was kept up all day long, but it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the salt locker—the last place imaginable—was visited that the unfortunate youth was found, in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the deck and attended to by the ship's surgeon, Dr. Hoch, and when he had recovered sufficiently, was taken to the hospital, where he remained until to-day when he was discharged. It is plain to note that the lad sustained no broken bones, his injuries consisting of a few scratches about the body and a graz on the head.

The matter was reported by the captain to the Danish Consul (Mr. G. Friesland) who notified police headquarters this morning. The police have taken up the matter and are leaving nothing unturned to bring the desperadoes to book.

The *Tranquebar* left the following day for Saigon. Meanwhile, Rasmussen is detained here until such time as he may be permitted to re-join.

OPHIUM IN INDIA-CHINA.

The Indo-China Government gave way some time ago to the anti-opium faddists, and sought to check the consumption of the drug in the Colony of Cochinchina by raising the price by one-tenth of its value.

The result has been disappointing. The sale of the drug shows no decrease, but actually an increase in some provinces. The Government, however, intends to go on with their anti-opium policy. The aim is to suppress opium smoking gradually without running any risks from smugglers. It is admitted officially that the danger ahead arises from smugglers setting to work the moment the sale of the monopolised drug is stopped suddenly.

"TRUE FRIENDSHIP"

WHEN THE MAGISTRATE REFUSED TO ANSWER.

A somewhat amusing defence was put up in the Police Court last Saturday morning by two public chair coolies, who were prosecuted and afterwards convicted for attempting to dump a dead body in the public street. The corpse was removed from 8, Square Street. The accused at first denied the charge vigorously, saying that they knew nothing about it, but a few minutes later the first accused, who acted as spokesman, pleaded guilty for and on behalf of his colleague.

When asked what more he had to say, the coolie observed: "We admit removing the body from the house in Square Street. The deceased was a poor man and had no relatives. He was our nearest friend and of course, we did something for him." That "something" was to attempt to dispose of his body in the dead of night. After a pause the coolie concluded his remarks with: "Your Worship would do the same, would you not?"

For fear of incrimination, the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) refused to answer, and imposed a penalty of \$500 each, the alternative being six weeks' hard labour. It is quite possible that this doing a dead body, even a dead friend, does not pay.

SUNGEL UTONG ABORIGINES.

Mr. F. W. Knocker, Curator, Perak State Museum, has written a short monograph on the Aborigines of Sungel Utong which is published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, and a copy of which has reached us. It is an interesting account of a race of men that must in the ordinary course of things, die out. The Sungel Utong are a Malay race, the Orang Aslians, or Mentas, with which the paper chiefly deals, live up in the hills beyond Seremban, and deny that they are Sakai, though people call them this. Mr. Knocker holds that the average height of men is 5 ft. 1 in. They live a strictly moral life, and adultery and divorce are unknown among them. Their food is rice and the tapioca root (abi kayu) the latter boiled. They have no belief in a spiritual existence in any form. They are not cannibals, and are not subject to ghost phantoms, food and evil spirits. There is also an entire absence of the more primitive methods of body decorations. Their chief weapon is the blowpipe or sumpitan, with darts tipped with poison. They are not subject to the use of the spear, and the bow and arrow. They have learned from the Malays some amount of cultivation and plant hill-paddy (upland corn) and tapioca. They also have knowledge of jungle fowls, trees, but had I time, I could not do justice to the book, and I will say that it is a most interesting and valuable work.

A "Magnetic" Revolver.

INDIANS ATTACK MESS-ROOM BOY.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR ON S.S. "TRANQUEBAR."

Of all the dastardly deeds that have occurred in this Colony for some time past every one of them fades into insignificance when compared with an incident which happened on board the Danish steamer *Tranquebar*, in this harbour, a few days ago. The story might sound strange but the old saying, "Truth is stranger, etc., applies in this case.

The steamer *Tranquebar*, 2,226 (Captain C. van Deurs) arrived in port from Moji four days ago. On the afternoon of her arrival, the right instant, two Indians, presumably Chinese, went aboard to sell their wares which consisted chiefly of jewellery and walking sticks. Very little, if any, purchases were made, but this did not appear to worry the hawkers, who still remained on deck, speaking quietly among themselves.

A bull-rang, one of whom was named Iveson, appeared on deck. The Indians left off their conversation, and approached him, bowing very courteously.

"I know," said one of the Indians, mysteriously, "that you have a revolver of your own on board. I am anxious to have it."

Iveson was amazed. After a while he replied that he had a revolver and that if the man wanted it he was willing to sell.

"We have no money to buy it with," the dusky individual went on, "but we can come to some arrangement. I will give you some jewellery, or, if you like, some sticks in exchange for it."

This did not appeal to the sailor, who stated that he wanted money, otherwise the revolver would remain in his possession.

The Indians expressed their regret and left the ship, while Iveson went to his work, forgetting the incident. At about seven o'clock that evening the Indians, strangely enough, appeared on board the ship again, sought out Iveson, and renewed their offer. Once more they were disappointed. The sailor would have none of their goods—money, only money, he wanted—and leaving the two men standing on the deck, he returned to the foc'sle, and to his room, which he shared with a mess-room boy named Rasmussen, of some eighteen summers.

Thinking the matter was at an end, Iveson dressed himself and went ashore. The rest of the story, or as much of it as he can remember, is told by Rasmussen himself.

About five o'clock in the following morning (26th) I got up and went to the deck to get the air," he said. "I approached the night watchman and asked him the time. His reply was '5.15.' After a minute or so on deck I started to return to my bunk. When I reached the entrance to the room I changed to look behind, and there, to my surprise, I saw the two Indians, who had been following things on board the previous day, still there.

"I asked them what they wanted. They said, 'The revolver, which by the way, was lying on a table in the room, and in clear view of the Indians. I told them they could not have it, but before I could do anything they forced their way into the room, pushing me in front of them, and one of the men seized the revolver. I objected. The revolver was pointed at my head, and I was told 'to get away, to bed and shut up.'"

The plucky lad refused to obey the order, and was making his way to open the door, which the Indians had closed behind them, when they entered, to call for assistance, when he was suddenly seized. A blow on the head with a stick sent him to the floor. In the next minute, he was picked up, taken out of his cabin, carried a few feet away, and dumped into the lower salt locker—a twenty feet drop—where he was left for dead. Quickly bawling down the hatch the accomplices made good their escape with the article for which they would have committed murder to procure—the revolver.

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A GALLANT RESCUE.

H.K.V. SERGEANT SAVES A CHILD FROM DROWNING.

It would appear from the gallant feat accomplished by a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, that that gentleman is qualifying himself for the much-coveted medal of the Royal Humane Society. It was while waiting at Blake Pier at 5 p.m. last Friday, for the launch to convey him to Camp at Stonecutters Island, that Sergeant S. A. Seth, H.V.C., who was in company with a number of friends, heard a commotion at the southern end of the pier. The crowd by their vociferous yelling and shouting unmistakably intimated that some untoward incident had happened. When Sergeant Seth proceeded to ascertain the cause of the excitement he discovered a little Chinese child about two years of age struggling helplessly in the water. It had dropped through a hole by the removal of the plank from the pier floor into the harbour. Taking in the child's predicament, Sergeant Seth without a moment's hesitation rushed to the side of the pier and dived into the sea. He was then clad in his full uniform with belt, heavy ammunition boots and puttees. Strong swimmer that he is, in spite of the dragging weight of the soaked ammunition, Sergeant Seth struggled valiantly for the drowning child. The rescuer just managed to reach the youngster before it had had time to sink and a little "little tub" on his front shoulder he swam for the pier steps, rewarded with the trophy of a rescued child whom he tenderly delivered to the custody of the grateful mother. The boat woman was profuse in her expressions of thanks to her child's saviour whom she described to the admiring crowd of the gallant deed as a "No. 1 good-hearted gentleman."

Sergei Seth then returned to his office at the Dairy Farm Co. of which he is the well-known secretary, for a change of uniform and was back to catch the 6 p.m. launch to the Volunteer Camp at Stonecutters.

DOMESTIC WORRIES.

A WIFE'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

Looking very dejected and with worries printed clearly on her countenance, Mrs. Estelina Lobo, a lady of middle age, told a sorrowful story of neglect in the Police Court, last Saturday morning. She had prosecuted her husband—T. Lobo—a clerk in the employ of Messrs. L. M. Alvares and Company for maintenance, claiming \$10 a week. Very feebly the lady stepped into the witness-stand, and between told sobs, the story with great feeling, of how she had been deserted and left without support.

At the conclusion of her story she was subjected to a severe cross-examination by her husband.

"Do you ever drink?" was the first question he hurled at her.

"Yes," came the answer, "but only during meals."

"Why did you first leave Manila?—In order to accompany my daughter?—No. Why did I send you away?—On account of money matters. I believe in Singapore."

"When I sent you to Singapore, what did I do with the children?—You sent them away for no purpose at all."

"How old is the eldest boy?—15 years. How long did you receive my allowance since you left for Manila?—For one year. Did you have a second husband?—No. Who is Marquess?—I don't know."

"Did you never receive any money from the Hongkong Bank?—I only received \$50 once. The defendant at this stage was called to the stand and interrogated by the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood).

"When did you marry your wife?—On the 31st November, 1892."

"Was she then a widow?—She

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twelfth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's town office, 2, Lower Albert Road, at noon to-day (27th inst.), for the purpose of presenting the report of the directors and statement of accounts to July 1908. Mr. E. H. Hinds (chairman of directors) presided. Those also present—Dr. J. W. Noble (director), Messrs. J. Walker (manager), S. A. Seth (secretary), J. M. E. Machado, W. D. Graham, P. Tester and Chan Tong.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have now been in your hands for some days and I ask your permission to adopt the customary course and take them as read. The result of the year's working has, I am pleased to say, proved satisfactory, showing an increase on the preceding year. We again had some anxious weeks early in the year during which our old enemy rinderpest played havoc with a part of our herd. Thanks, however, to our manager's experience and vigilance, many valuable beasts were successfully nursed and recovered from the disease. These animals, I might state, are immune for life from rinderpest. Our business, notwithstanding the depressed condition of trade throughout the Colony, is ever increasing, not only in Hongkong itself but with exports, from which it may be inferred we give satisfaction to our customers. I do not think it would be out of place here for me to state that we attempt to supply the best that can be produced, and in regard to our milk we guarantee that no preservative of whatever kind has ever been used by us. Considering the large distribution and the area over which the distribution takes place, it is a matter of satisfaction to your directors and staff that irregularity of delivery is practically non-existent. Our frozen meat business has also increased, not so much in regard to local consumption, owing no doubt to the antagonism of the native servants who see the possibility of loss of "squeeze," but particularly in connection with the large passenger steamship lines, who find our supplies of a better quality and more economical than the local supply. Of late years we have noted the book values of cattle, buildings, property and machinery have advanced considerably. These advances have been due to outlays in improvements and expansion which were necessary owing to increase of business. The book values referred to are well within their actual values so that your directors have not deemed it necessary this year to set aside any portion of the profit towards their reduction, but recommended instead, the transfer of profits to reserve, to be eventually made as outlined in the directors' letter already sent out to shareholders. This matter will be more fully dealt with at another meeting, notification of which will be forwarded to you in a few days. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to put regarding same.

There being no questions asked, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

In seconding the motion, Mr. Graham said that there could be no doubt that the company was ably managed, and great credit was reflected on all concerned.—Carried.

Mr. Machado proposed the re-election of Dr. Noble and the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne to the directorate.

Mr. Walker seconded.

The auditor—Mr. W. Hutton Potts—was re-elected by the motion of Mr. Tester, seconded by Mr. Chan Tong.

That concluded, the business of the meeting, dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

NEW BYE-LAWS.

A comprehensive set of bye-laws relating to the disinfection of infected premises was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon. It is divided into three sections, viz: (1) Disinfection of Infected Premises, (2) Removal of Patients, and (3) Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease, a gist of which has already appeared in our columns.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper moved:—If the Legislative Council do not place any funds at the disposal of the Board to enable compensation to be paid for the destruction of ceilings, etc., then ceilings, etc., should not be destroyed.

(See proposed Bye-law No. 2 for Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic or Infectious Disease.)

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I endorse Mr. Hooper's motion.

The Medical Officer of Health:—The Crown Solicitor's first amendment to the Removal of Patients Bye-law necessitates, if adopted, a decision by the Board as to what diseases must be removed to hospital. At present, we do not compulsorily remove, say, enteric patients.

Head of the Sanitary Department:—As to compensation, it is governed by Section 89. There is a vote in the Estimates for compensation to property damaged by disinfection.

FATHER OR SON'S?

CLAIM FOR GROCERIES SUPPLIED.

A claim to recover the sum of \$105.09 was brought in the Supreme Court, on the 27th inst., by the Hung Luey grocer shop, 8, Cochrane Street, against Cheung San, managing partner of the Wing Hop firm, late San Yee, of 545, Sham-shui-poi, time dealers.

Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

The claim was for the supply of tobacco and various other goods to the defendant. The bills were sent to the San Yee firm, but was the defendant who gave the order, and it was his request that a pass-book was supplied. Transactions had been going on for between seven and eight years. Some time last month the bill was sent to the defendant, who promised in a few days to pay \$100 on account. When he pressed again defendant asked plaintiff to wait until he had sold a piece of land at Ping-chau. Since then nothing more was seen of him.

Mr. Dixon:—We hear that it is going to be alleged that the defendant's father was the only partner in the San Yee firm. Have you ever seen his father?—No.

Cross-examined, the managing partner of the plaintiff firm stated that the goods were entered in the name of the San Yee firm. The defendant ordered the goods and they were entered in the firm's name. Seven years ago witness met the defendant, was the head of the business, but witness never spoke of it to him. Defendant never spoke of it to him. Witness thought that defendant was the sole proprietor, the fact that father was working together, witness was called.

Witness was given for plaintiff and to

SILVER COINS IN FORMOSA.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORT.

[From a Correspondent.]

Taipei, 22nd October.

Since November last, there has been a big influx of silver coins into Formosa, to the detriment of the economic condition of the island. The authorities have to-day issued regulations to come into force on the date of issue, prohibiting import of silver coins. The regulations are as follows:—

1. It is prohibited to import one yen silver coins, no matter having the Government mark or not, in excess of the amount of Yen 100.

2. The above applies to foreign silver coins, and also in case yen and foreign silver coins together amounting to over Yen 100 in value.

3. It is prohibited to import foreign subsidiary coins over the amount of Yen 3. (This clause has been in force previously.)

4. Importation of "sogies" (chopped dollars) is prohibited.

5. One yen silver coins, no matter having the Government mark or not, will not be accepted in payment of taxes and any other Government assessments, after 31st December, 1908.

6. The Government will buy one yen silver coins at the market value, and the rates and terms are to be regulated later.

TANJONG PAGAR BOARD.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THIS PAST HALF-YEAR.

The administration report of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board for the half-year ending June 30 was published on October 19.

The credit balance of revenue account for the half-year under review amounts to \$304,720.11, which, with the sum brought forward from the previous half-year, namely, \$35,664.30, gives a balance at credit of \$340,384.41.

In the first half of 1907, the credit balance on this account (work on the Board's own account done in the docks and workshops is not included) was, after adjustment, \$33,934.40; in the second half-year in 1907 the sum was \$37,158.65.

Of the total disposable balance of \$370,461.21 a sum of \$31,035.07 has been paid over to Government in respect of interest due and accrued on the initial capital cost of the undertaking, and an advance from Loan Funds.

The balance remaining of \$339,426.14 has been appropriated as follows:—

(a) Transferred to Reserve Fund, under Section 31 (2) \$168,308.45

(b) Transferred to Fire Insurance Reserve Fund 10,000.00

(c) Carried forward to next half-year 61,093.03

TOTAL REVENUE.

The total revenue, excluding work done on the Board's own account, for the half-year, was \$2,572,572—wharf, \$1,516,291; docks, \$956,281.

In the same period of 1907, the amount was \$2,547,622.

It is the intention of Government to fix by Ordinance the initial capital cost of the undertaking in a sum of \$20,000,000, and a Bill will shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council for the purpose.

The number of vessels using the wharves was 1,222, the tonnage being 4,447,845. In 1907, the first half-year, the vessels numbered 1,284, and the tonnage was 4,331,789.

During the half-year, the total tonnage of cargo dealt with was 1,323,711—673,865 inward, and 559,865 outward. A hundred and thirty vessels (exclusive of the Board's own craft) were docked for repairs and painting, giving a total tonnage based on the tonnage in dock data of 76,660 tons.

The following are the other principal points in the report:—

The work of reconstruction of Dock No. 1 Keppel Harbour was completed satisfactorily early in the year, and provides excellent accommodation. Provision has been made at the head of the Dock for future extension if found necessary, the available length for docking purposes now being 375 feet on the blocks.

NEW WET DOCK.

The progress of construction of the new Wet Dock and reconstruction of Main Wharf has been satisfactory.

Estimates were received in February for the New Graving Dock, Keppel Harbour, and they materially exceeded the sum included originally in the estimate. The matter has been left in the hands of the Chairman of the Board for the reconsideration of the proposal in London, with a view to reducing the expenditure as far as practicable.

The erection of the New Wharf at Piers River Dock, Penang, has been pushed forward diligently, though satisfactory progress has been seriously impeded by the sudden obstructions met with in driving the screw piles. Some 37,000 cubic yards of sand filling have been deposited in the reclamation work during the current half-year. Further negotiations are in progress for the system of sidings connecting with the main line of the Federated Malay States Railway.

The results of the half-year's working of this undertaking show an improvement on the previous half-year's results, and which it is hoped will be maintained.

The report, which is signed by Mr. S. A. Lane, Acting Chairman, concludes by referring to the administration of the Government wharves at Penang.

A CHINAMAN'S APPLICATION.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRITTEN.

The following application to retain six cubicles on the first floor of No. 31, Ko Shing Street, was considered by the members of the Sanitary Board at their meeting last Tuesday afternoon:—

No. 31, Ko Shing Street.
12th October, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to apply for the permission to retain six cubicles on the first floor at No. 31, Ko Shing Street (i.e., new building and no number put on the ground floor yet, next 4 houses with No. 35). The cubicles are used by our trader to carry on his business, and not for family occupation. When he pressed again defendant asked plaintiff to wait until he had sold a piece of land at Ping-chau. Since then nothing more was seen of him.

Mr. Dixon:—We hear that it is going to be alleged that the defendant's father was the only partner in the San Yee firm. Have you ever seen his father?—No.

Cross-examined, the managing partner of the plaintiff firm stated that the goods were entered in the name of the San Yee firm. The defendant ordered the goods and they were entered in the firm's name. Seven years ago witness met the defendant, was the head of the business, but witness never spoke of it to him. Defendant never spoke of it to him. Witness thought that defendant was the sole proprietor, the fact that father was working together, witness was called.

Witness was given for plaintiff and to

VOLUNTEER TROOP "AT HOME."

AN AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

Judges:—Captain Hart-Synnot, D.S.O., and J. A. Jupp, Esq.
Starter:—H. P. White, Esq.
Committee:—C. H. Ross, Esq.; C. H. Blason, Esq.; W. S. Dupree, Esq.; and R. F. C. Master, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

At the polo ground last Saturday afternoon the Hongkong Volunteer Troop and the Gymkhana Club were "at home" to their friends. Beautiful weather favoured the hosts whose friends appreciated a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon's sport. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stokes and H.E. Major-General Broadwood, Commanding the Forces.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. F. Broughton, D.S.O., and the Officers of the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, the Band of the Regiment played pleasing selections during the afternoon.

Appended are the results of the various contests during the afternoon:—

1.—3.00 p.m.—TWO TROOPING BY HALF SECTIONS.—Two runs for all competitors after which the judges will call for further runs if necessary.

Points:—3 for each peg carried over 20 yards; 2 for each peg carried under 20 yards; 1 for a touch; 3 for speed; 3 for style.

Full marks for each run.....12
Troopers Dupree and Hickman, 24 points
Lieut. Ross and Trooper Geddes, 22 points
Troopers Maxwell and Hall, 18 points

2.—3.15 p.m.—POLO BALL RACE.—In pairs, alternate strokes, round a post and back through goal. All polo ponies. 1st prize and 2nd prize presented by Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$1 each.

Mr. H. E. Loke and Capt. Davy 1
Mr. E. L. Maxwell and Capt. Finch 2
Mr. Webb-Bowen and Capt. Cunningham 3

3.—3.30 p.m.—LEMON CUTTING WITH SWORDS.—Start from the "Slope," "Engage," "Assault," make cuts 1, 2, on the right, Slope Swords. Two runs for each competitor. Third run for those called for by Judges.

Points:—3 for each sliced lemon 6
1 for each touch 3
3 for style 3
3 for face 3

Full marks for each run.....12
Trooper R. F. C. Master, 18 points
Trooper Morton Smith, 14 points
Trooper W. S. Dupree, 14 points

4.—3.45 p.m.—BUCKET AND APPLE RACE.—A number of tubs or buckets to be placed in a row, half filled with water, with an apple in each. Competitors to start dismounted with no saddle. Mount, ride over a hurdle to buckets and each endeavour to secure an apple with his mouth whilst holding his pony. Mount with apple in mouth ride back over hurdle. First pony winning post to touch the apple at any time with his hand or any part of his body except the mouth will be disqualified. Entrance fee \$1. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club. No second prize unless 5 starters.

Mr. R. F. C. Master 1
Trooper W. S. Dupree 2
Trooper Morton Smith 3

5.—4.00 p.m.—LEAD-PONY RACE.—Conditions:—Ride one pony and lead another, (both saddled) over a figure of eight course. Ponies may be led by either bridle or head rope.

Trooper W. S. Dupree 1
Trooper R. F. C. Master 2
Trooper Morton Smith 3

6.—4.15 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Each lady will be provided with a rosette of coloured ribbon, a streamer of the same colour to be attached to a ring. All the rings to be hung up together so that each one can be taken separately. Nominees will start at about 30 yards distant and tilt at them and endeavour to take off the ring bearing their respective nominators' colours. Should, however, a ring bearing another colour be taken off instead, the points count to the lady whose colour it is. Points will be added on to the total of 100. Three runs allowed. Two prizes, presented by the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$1.

Mr. J. Peterson nominated by Mrs. Carter 1
Capt. Cunningham nominated by Mrs. Glover 2
Trooper W. S. Dupree 3

7.—4.30 p.m.—VICTORIA CROSS RACE.—Conditions:—Single entries. Dummies representing wounded men will be placed on the ground at a point indicated. Troopers to gallop up to their dummies under fire, lift same on to their saddles and return to winning post.

Trooper Potts 1
Trooper Maxwell and Hall 2
Troopers Dupree 3

8.—4.45 p.m.—HAT RACE. Competitors to ride over a hurdle to point where their helmets will be placed on the ground, pick up helmet without dismounting, ride on over a hurdle to winning post. First pony winning post with helmet on head to win. First and second prizes presented by Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$1.

Mr. H. Morris 1
Mr. W. S. Dupree 2
Capt. Brierley 3

9.—5.00 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION RACE. Troopers to be nominated by a lady. Ladies to line up in front of Grand Stand. Start from point indicated, pick up a tethering post, undo head rope, remove bridle, and tie up pony to post. With bridle on your arm, run up to lady and hand her your tunic with all buttons off and chain straps unhooked. Lady to put in buttons and fix on straps, and assist her partner to put on his tunic, which must be properly buttoned up, etc., as if for a parade. Return to pony unhooked from post, put on bridle, tie up head rope, mount and ride past winning post.

Trooper R. F. C. Master nominated by Mrs. Mackay 1
Lieut. C. H. Ross nominated by Mrs. Stokes 2
Trooper Morris nominated by Mrs. Newall 3

10.—5.15 p.m.—THE "DO BE QUICK" RACE. DISTANCE ABOUT 1 MILE. FOR CHINA PONIES. For ladies and gentlemen to be entered in pairs. Pairs must pass winning post together to qualify for a win. In the event of more than 6 couples entering, a third prize will be given. A prize will be awarded to best descriptive name for this race to be sent in with entries. First and second prizes presented by Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$1 each.

Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis 1
Mr. R. F. C. Master and Mrs. Muller 2
Mr. H. J. Gedge and Mrs. Fremantle 3

11.—5.30 p.m.—ALPHA AND OMEGA RACE.—For China ponies. Competitors to be drawn in pairs at starting post—all start together and ride to a given point where they will dismount and the two riders to each pair will change ponies with each other. All will then ride for the winning post. Two prizes will be given—one for the first rider in, and the

other to go to the owner of the pony last in. Should the owner of the last pony and first rider in be identical he will be awarded one prize only (as first rider in). The other prize to go to owner of last pony but one. All ponies must, in the opinion of the judges, be ridden to best advantage, i.e., to come in first. Entrance fee \$1. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

Mr. R. F. C. Master 1
Mr. W. S. Dupree 2

12.—5.45 p.m.—BALACLAVA MILE.—Conditions:—To be completed for by half the troop versus the other half. Leaders will be selected and they will select the teams by lot. No spurs allowed. Competitors will be provided with dummy swords and cockades. Half the troop blue, the other half red. The object of the competition is to knock off your opponents' cockades. Opponents' points may not be hit; competitors must keep within boundaries marked A B C D and retire at once when cockade is knocked off.

Corpl. Blason's team—Troopers Daniel, Malbourne, J. Hall, Hickman, Maxwell, Moon, Walker, Dupree, Morrell, Morris, Cunningham and Leo—defeated Trooper Geddes's team.

At the conclusion of this event Mrs. Stokes presented the prizes to successful contestants.

On the call of Lieut. C. H. Ross three cheers and a "tiger" were given for Mrs. Stokes. The cheers having been lustily given, the proceedings were brought to a close.

JAPAN AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A CHINESE VIEW.

Chinese Public Opinion has the following article on the abolition of opium:—

"That China is proving her genuine determination to carry out her self-appointed task of ridding her people of the curse of the opium vice, the regulations which have just been issued by the Board of the Interior go to prove."

It is gratifying to note that from almost all sides the nations of the world are supporting, both morally and actively, the country in its laudable endeavour.

"There is, however, one cause for regret, that is, if we are to believe the *North China Daily News*, for that paper states that Japan is disposed to ask for a prolongation of the period in which the drug is to be abolished. This is somewhat astonishing, as in Japan itself the smoking of opium or the use of morphia products is very severely discountenanced; in fact it is almost a criminal offence to become an habitual drug fiend."

"Of course, by abolishing opium in all its forms in China, Japan will lose what it now doubts to her a very lucrative trade in morphia products and hypodermic syringes, in 'doped' cigarettes and morphia pills. There is a great quantity of this sort of stuff brought into this country, a good deal of it smuggled, by petty Japanese traders. Despite the drawing up of agreements with the foreign Powers to regulate the trade and keep it within reasonable bounds, the Japanese have never satisfied China to enforce the regulations. As a matter of fact the Japanese officials have, by not punishing their nationals when caught illegally trading in this drug, encouraged the small traders who swarm in this country to set at naught the enactments of our Government."

"It has been freely hinted that at the forthcoming Anti-Opium Conference in Shanghai the Japanese delegates will oppose the carrying out of China's abolition scheme or at all events endeavour to have a longer period set for its completion. Should such be the case, we sincerely trust that the British and American delegates at least will support China's plans with no uncertain voice. Next to China, Great Britain has the greatest stake in the matter, and we venture to hope that she will not allow her ally to hamper China in the carrying out of her good intention."

"It is also time for the Government to take up the question of the smuggling of hypodermic syringes and drugs by the Japanese, and this should certainly be a question brought forward when the new Japanese Minister arrives. One of the greatest difficulties in the whole abolition question is that of preventing smuggling. As far as our own nationals are concerned the Government will be able to inflict a sufficiently heavy punishment to act as a deterrent, but if a friendly country practically encourages its nationals to set at naught the laws of the land, our Government is rendered almost helpless. Quite recently Japanese was caught in the interior of China selling syringes and opium drugs to the natives, in utter contravention of regulations and treaty agreements. The case was brought before the Japanese Consul, but the complaint was answered by a letter to the Customs Taotai which was reported to be of an insulting character."

"This does not appeal to us as being a friendly attitude on the part of the Japanese; nor do we consider it fair play, when our country is endeavouring to carry out a reform which meets with the approval of the whole civilised world."

BIRD LAW IN JAPAN.

Lovers of birds in all countries will bear with satisfaction that the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has added several species to the list of birds whose capture or destruction is prohibited. The motive does not, it must be confessed, derive from the sentiment which inspired Lord Alva's Bill for the prohibition of the importation of wild birds' skins and was for it such unambiguous support; but belongs to the utilitarian order of things. It is none the less a commendable step, according to the Department in question, France, Germany and other countries in Europe formed a union some time ago for the protection of certain birds useful in preserving crops from insect pests. Consequently European feather merchants have turned to Japan and Korea for what they could no longer obtain at home, and it is said that between two and three million skins of small birds are annually exported from Kobe and Yokohama. Even some species of pheasants, destruction, the effects of which have been seen in a steady increase of insect pests until the Government finds itself compelled to pay a considerable subsidy to keep the insects down by chemical means. According to Japanese papers the Government was warned by the foreign Press of the coming danger twenty years ago, but without effect. It is hardly to be supposed that the new regulations will be passed without protest from some of the Japanese, and indeed a profitable business especially in a country which rather depends on Government to foster local industry by artificial means than expects to find obstacles placed in its way. Fortunately the balance of profit to the country at large is on the side of the birds. The casual observations of a holiday visitor are not, perhaps, very valuable, but the comparative scarcity of birds in Japan and the abundance of insects decidedly noticeable. It is to be hoped that the inequality will now be levelled, and indeed the possibility of a bird slaughter has not come into our mind.—J. C. C. News.

TAKO DOCKYARD.

APPLICATION FOR ERECTION OF CONVENIENCE.

The following correspondence was laid on the table for the consideration of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:

Takoo Dockyard Office,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

Sir,—It is our intention to install two additional water closets and three wash basins on the third floor or roof of the office, in accordance with plans now in the hands of the Public Works Department, for the use of the Chinese draughtsmen, etc. Kindly grant a permit for the above installation.—We have, etc.,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, Takoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.
The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Sanitary Board Office,
19th October, 1908.

Gentlemen,—As your plan does not show any detail of the proposed construction of the water closets, and as it is important that, for Chinese use, a good type of water-closet be selected and proper plumbing put in, would you please furnish a plan showing details for the information of the Board?—I have, etc.,

ADAM GIBSON,
Secretary.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1908.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter—S. B. O. No. 1356 A/08—of 19th inst.

The closets as explained by our Mr. Austin to Mr. Messer to-day are of the ordinary European pedestal, wash-down type and have been used by our Chinese office staff for the last four months.

It is proposed to change the closets from their present position on the second floor to a new Chinese lavatory to be built on the roof as shown on plans submitted.—We have, etc.,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
ADAM GIBSON, Esq.,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper moved:—This application should be granted.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

DEPARTURE FROM TIENTSIN.

Shortly before ten o'clock this morning, writes the *China Critic* of 14th inst., the time-expired men of the above Regiment, one hundred and sixty strong, marched from the barracks down to the bank, headed by the Band and the drums and files of the Regiment.

The baggage had been put on board, and the embarkation of the men was completed by half-past ten. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s wharf presented a very animated scene.

General and Mrs. Waters, and all the officers of the garrison, who were off duty, were present. The large number of ladies who were also on the wharf, gave the scene an animated and variegated appearance such as is seldom seen on the departure of steamers from Tientsin.

The brass band and the drums and files played at intervals until the steamer left the wharf. During the interval before starting the usual jokes and witticisms were exchanged between the men. At about 11.30 the ropes were cast off, and the steamer moved slowly from the wharf, and the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," and the men giving rousing cheers. The steamer swung round capably without a hitch under the able command of Capt. Liddell, and steamed slowly down the river, whilst a tremendous fluttering of small pieces of cambric, called ladies' handkerchiefs, took place on the bank. We with the departing troops bid adieu to the pleasant passage to the old country.

As we said before, the catering is in the able hands of Mr. Farries, of Hongkong, who is personally superintending affairs, and from a casual look at the different menus provided, the men should have no cause to complain. The *Cheonghing*, on her return trip will bring back 250 recruits for the same regiment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S APPLICATION.

The following application for nine months' leave of absence from Inspector Watson received the consideration of the Sanitary Board at their fortnightly meeting last Tuesday afternoon:—

Kennedy Town Animal Depot,
8th October, 1908.

Sir,—I beg to apply for nine months' leave—three months' full pay leave and six months' half-pay leave—from 26th January, 1909, with leave to proceed to England for medical advice and treatment. I attach a certificate from Dr. Bell, superintendent, Government Civil Hospital.—I have, etc.,

A. WATSON,
Inspector in Charge.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.</

Missionary Lady Robbed.

"HELD-UP" ON KOWLOON ROAD.

SIX SCHOOL GIRLS IN TERROR.

As is generally the case the last few months of the year are responsible for more robberies than in any other month. And from what has taken place lately this year has proved no exception to the rule.

A robbery which took place on the Kowloon City Road last evening is another to add to the record. On this occasion the robbers made a large haul, and took their departure without leaving any trace behind them.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening, Miss Storrs, a missionary lady, of the Victoria Home, Ma-tau-chung, accompanied by six Chinese school girls, started out to return to the Home in a Yau-ma-ti ferry launch. The youngest of the girls carried Miss Storrs's satchel, which contained something near \$300 in notes, a number of sovereigns, some small change, and a couple of cheques. The party landed safely at Yau-ma-ti and proceeded to walk the remainder of the distance, nearly two miles, and along a deserted road. It was dusk about this time.

As they were passing Ma-tau-wai village, which is some little distance from the Home, they were attacked by four men who ran up from behind. One of the highwaymen seized hold of Miss Storrs and held her back, two others held her attention occupied by looking after the satchel, while the fourth man relieved the little victim of the satchel. Meanwhile, Miss Storrs cried out for help, but no help came, and in the darkness the robbers made good their escape. When the ladies regained their equilibrium the matter was reported to Sergeant Watt, at Hungshom Police Station. Detectives are making the necessary inquiries.

In lodging the complaint to the police, Miss Storrs stated that soon after leaving the ferry launch she was aware that she was being shadowed by four men—one of whom she is in a position to recognize again. If such was the case Miss Storrs's duty, taking into consideration the large sum of money she carried and the lonely road to be traversed, was to notify Inspector McHardy, at Yau-ma-ti Police Station, who would have sent an officer to accompany them to the Home, thereby saving the trouble and annoyance which they had to suffer.

"SRI MUAR" TOWED INTO SINGAPORE.

DIFFICULT SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

Powerful pumps were more effective than prayers in raising the *Sri Muar* from the mud at the bottom of the Muar River. Since the little steamer sank, in March last, alongside of the wharf, a general cargo, comprising betel nuts and other delicacies, several salvage parties have attempted to get her refloated on an even keel, and varied were the steps taken to ensure success. One party of natives sat on the deck house, with water lapping around their feet, and offered up prayers in the hope that their deity might prove useful at little expense. Another built a cofordam around her, composed of bamboo sticks and canvas. But it was not watertight, and therefore useless. Then Tanjong Pagar came to the rescue, and what they did has been already described.

Finally, the *Protector*, under Captain Christensen, got to work with suction pumps to remove the mud, and divers moved among crocodiles, both large and small. Heavy gear was attached to the masts so that as the ship rose she could be straightened up. When she came up on the first occasion it was seen she was likely to go over again, so the experts let her sink.

The next occasion that she was brought up the steamer had a list of 25 degrees, so seventy coolies were placed on board to dig out the mud that had drifted into every available corner. It covered the cylinders in the engine-room, and was stiff and decidedly strong. Since Saturday, she has been having a general clean up, and when she was towed into port, she was comparatively tidy in appearance. The worms have played havoc with most of the wood-work, although, considering the long time she was submerged in Davy Jones's locker, she was not exceptionally severe. Docking operations is the next question for consideration.—*Strait Times*.

CHINESE GRATITUDE.

SOME INTERESTING INSTANCES.

The Chinese, the *New York Sun* remarks, are a highly appreciative people, who show their appreciation by the lavish bestowal of gifts. An American merchant tells of his experiences with these generous givers. It is not only the wealthy merchant class, he says, who send presents to their white-skinned friends. The most lowly Chinese send gifts to the American and European friends whom they cherish. The merchant class is the least in support of his statement. Some nineteen years ago, at the house of a Chinese friend in Shanghai, a very sumptuous house, a bright Chinese lad was delegated to wait on me, and a top notch valet he was. I took a genuine liking to him, and he received my praises in smiling silence, but he never forgot them. On the Christmas following my return to America, among the many rich gifts which reached me from China was this boy's present: some tea, some jars of preserved ginger, and a few little expensive Chinese trinkets. Little pieces of this sort reached me every Christmas. Although I did not see the boy again for ten years, then the gifts began to grow richer, and I found that he had gone into business. Nine years ago I saw him in Shanghai, and he was prospering remarkably. I've seen him every year since. He has fifty servants in his house—or, I should say, palace. He is a millionaire. The house he keeps on the coast is overwhelming. I dare not protest that would be the height of discontent. He never told me why he does all these things to me. The Chinese are not outwardly emotional. His Christmas gift for 1907 was a piece of the highest class of jade. It represents a happy several years of work of a first-class Chinese jade carver. Grateful, the Chinese? Why, no, my wife befriended a Chinese doctor in Hongkong, who was being ill-treated by a British soldier. Shortly afterwards, my wife was ill, and the doctor came to her the most magnificent box of flowers I ever saw, sent to her by that doctor. The flowers represented, probably, all his own savings, besides a collection he had taken up among other doctor-friends. How he knew my wife was taken to the hospital I never found out. Oh, yes, the Chinese are grateful—grateful, and kind, and good, and the world only knows it.

A Wife's Keep.

INTERESTING MAINTENANCE DISPUTE.

HUSBAND AND WIFE NOT ON SPEAKING TERMS.

On the 28th inst., in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, Mrs. Umbellina de F. Senna, a widow, residing in Mosque Street, brought an action against Savitry, Inspector F. Allen and his wife, Augusta Allen, to recover the sum of 100, money lent to Mrs. Allen.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. P. H. Hodgson (of Messrs. Eweas and Harrison) represented Mr. Allen, while the affairs of Mrs. Allen were looked after by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

The plaintiff, an aged woman, stated that she knew Mrs. Allen and her husband. In the month of February, 1907, Mrs. Allen borrowed \$50 from her, saying that the money was needed for her household expenses. Plaintiff got no acknowledgment for the money.

Mr. Kong Sing—Was Mrs. Allen living with her husband at the time?

Plaintiff—Yes.

You were very friendly with the Allens?

Yes.

In July did you lend Mrs. Allen another sum of \$50?

Yes.

What did she say she wanted the money for?

Food.

Was she living with her husband then?

No.

Mr. Allen was in England.

Did she say anything about repaying you?

Yes. She said when she drew from the loan association she would pay me.

Did you lend her any more money?

—\$50.

What for?

Mrs. Allen said she wanted to go to Saigon.

Was Mrs. Allen living with her husband at that time?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Plaintiff was paid by Mr. Allen two sums of \$10 each on instalment, but this month he refused to pay because plaintiff had no receipt to produce.

The balance, \$90, had not been paid.

The Court—Was there a legal separation between the defendants?

Mr. Grist—No, a mutual agreement.

Mr. Hodgson—You are not quite sure when this money was lent?—I can't remember the date.

Are you a money-lender, are you not?

Only to Mrs. Allen?—Mrs. Allen is a member of the loan association.

You are the head of that association, are you not?

Does the association keep any books?

Where are they?

I presume there is no entry made in the books of these payments?

Was anybody present when you lent the money?

Now, where do you live?

At 10, Mosque Street.

You have a house in Macao?

You often go there, I suppose?

Were you there in 1907?

When you lent these monies Mr. Allen was away, wasn't he?

On one occasion he was here.

And immediately on his return you went to him for payment?

Mr. Allen came back in October, 1907, and I went to him in February, 1908, for the money.

That was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Grist said that what money Mrs. Allen borrowed was for necessities of life.

The Court—Not the \$10 for the Saigon trip?

Mr. Grist said that that loan was made with the full knowledge of the husband, who accompanied his wife on board ship. The money was lent—quite true—and he maintained that the husband was liable. There could be no joint liability. Either the wife was liable, or the husband.

Mrs. Allen admitted borrowing the money from the plaintiff. She said she required the money for necessities.

Mr. Grist—Did you go to Saigon with the approval of your husband?

Yes. He bought the ticket for me.

You didn't have much money then?

As a matter of fact you had to go to Saigon to live with your sister?

You are now living separate from your husband?

Yes.

During the time your husband was away in England did he make you any allowance?

Yes.

What allowance?—During his six months' absence he sent me £48.

What is your husband's salary?—Sometimes he says one thing and sometimes another thing.

What was the largest amount you have been told he got?—Sometimes \$240, sometimes \$160.

Mr. Hodgson—He tells you that he gets that amount every month?

And how much did he give you?

\$50 to \$70.

Why didn't you ask your husband for money instead of borrowing it?—He wouldn't give me.

In July when your husband was away, you received \$180?—No, \$150.

From whom?—My brother.

What is his name?—G. A. Souza.

Why did he pay you?—He borrowed that sum from Mr. Allen before and paid it to me.

Mr. Kong Sing objected to the way Mr. Hodgson was cross-examining the witness.

The Court—Did Mr. Hodgson say he, too, was a defendant?

Mr. Hodgson—She is very much the plaintiff against my client.

Mr. Kong Sing—The procedure is bad.

Mr. Hodgson was proceeding to further question the witness, when the Court stopped him with: "You had better put those questions to your own client."

Mr. Allen, on being called to the box, raised his hand to be sworn. He said that he was authorized to take the oath in that fashion. The instructions came from Dr. Atkinson, and were issued from a military point of view. He had no objection, however, to being sworn in the usual way. This done, the witness stated that he had been separated from his wife. He had five children, two boys and three girls. The boys were kept in St. Joseph's College and the girls in the French Convent. Witness looked after the children himself, paying \$10 per month for their keep. Coming to the point, he spoke to the plaintiff, calling at Mrs. Allen's office and telling him of the loan made to Mrs. Allen, and asking for repayment. The witness paid her \$10 on account, but gave her to understand that unless she produced an acknowledgment she would get no more.

Mr. Hodgson—If she had produced a letter of acknowledgment would you have paid?

Certainly.

How long have you been married?

—I was married in 1869 or 1870.

Was Mrs. Allen ever in want of money?

Then you went home on leave?

Immediately you arrived home you sent her through the Hongkong Bank, £20?

What were your household expenses?—On an average \$150 to \$160 per month.

When you were away were the expenses likely to be less?—Yes, about \$85 a month.

Why?—When I am away there was not such a good table, no liquor, or whisky, no servants.

—(Laughter.)

What do you pay for house-rent?—\$25 a month.

I believe you are in debt in regard to this?

—Yes.

What for?—Monthly through her carryings on.

About how much do they amount to?—\$61.

Did you give Mrs. Allen any authority to borrow from Mrs. Senna?—No.

Mr. Kong Sing—Did you know that Mrs. Senna lent her the money?—No.

You know when you paid plaintiff the \$10 on account?—I did not.

Didn't you know that plaintiff lent her the money to go to Saigon because you wouldn't give her more?—No. I bought her the ticket and placed \$50 in her hand. I had to sell my boy's insurance to get that.

Why did you pay that \$10 on account to the plaintiff?—In good faith, to allow her to get an acknowledgment from Mrs. Allen.

Didn't Mrs. Allen tell you?—We are practically of one-speaking terms.

The Court—What is your salary?—£150 a year, plus allowance and Chinese knowledge.

How much does it work out in dollars per month?—Last month my cheque was for \$305.

Mrs. Allen, re-called, said that her husband had to borrow money before he could go home. He even left her with \$3 when he sailed.

When he returned he got the winning number of the money loan association and drew over \$100 which she gave to her husband to pay Kumbahn, from whom he borrowed money to pay his passage home.

Mr. Grist admitted that the husband was liable for his wife's debts; Mr. Hodgson contended that Mrs. Allen was left well supported and she had no reason to borrow any more, and she alone was liable, while Mr. Kong Sing held that both were liable.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCKS.

A FAIRLY SATISFACTORY YEAR.

In an editorial dated the 20th inst. the *Strait Times* had the following:—"We were able to publish yesterday's account of the half-yearly report issued by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board. It is but natural that at the time when so much anxiety prevails as to the future prosperity of Singapore, such a document should be scanned with anxious attention in the hope that it may contain some evidence helpful to a conclusion as to future prospects. And on the whole, we think, it can be read with some degree of satisfaction. The greatest of our local undertakings, remains soundly prosperous, with a revenue sufficient to cover outgoings in the form of interest and other fixed charges, and to allow of the reserves against special contingencies being cautiously built up. It may be assumed that if the revenue were greater, ample use could be found for the money on works calculated to add to the facilities and to the amenities of the port, but there is no ground for uneasiness or dissatisfaction in any general sense, and it may be assumed that when the Ordinance referred to in the report has been passed, and the dock capital cost of the undertaking definitely fixed at \$9,000,140,45 the financial position of the dock undertaking will be upon a sound and businesslike basis. It is, however, rather to the amount of light that is cast upon commercial conditions by the dock report that attention will be directed, though it seems hardly necessary to add that a serious shrinkage in the business of Singapore would make the position of the docks, purely as a business undertaking, precarious. We find that for the half year ending July 31st, the balance of revenue account was only about \$60,000, less than for the half year ending December. But it is fractionally better than for the first half of 1907, so that the comparison is less unfavourable than it might appear to be at first sight. In a purely commercial sense, also, the comparison is satisfactory. During the first half of 1907, the number of vessels using the wharves was 2,260, and the tonnage was 2,031,289, and for the half year ending June it was 2,222 vessels with a tonnage of 2,447,845. The tonnage of cargo dealt with was 67,565 inward and 518,805 outward. The first half of the year is always a little lower than the second, and it will hardly be possible to make an effective comparison until the figures for the six months now current are available. When the Governor reviewed trade in his budget speech recently, he pointed out that "statistics are slow in reflecting the state of the markets." And it is necessary to bear in mind that, even when tonnage is well maintained, there may be acute suffering among the commercial classes owing to falling prices. As we have seen, the tonnage for the first half for the year compared on the whole favourably with periods of comparison; yet the value of imports showed a decline of nearly 17 million dollars, or about 10.4 per cent, and the exports a decline of 98 million dollars, or about 12.4 per cent. As the prices, which have ranged abnormally low, accounted for more than half the decline in imports, and for nearly 90 millions of the decline in exports, it would appear that the general trade has not been so badly hit. All the same the conditions are quite bad enough to justify the anxiety of the extreme pessimists, which prevails among business men. It is some consolation to bear in mind that a decline represented by a shrinkage of actual tonnage may mean the permanent loss of trade owing to some new source of supply having arisen and entered into successful competition. It is quite another matter when the decline is in values. That may and does hit the trader very hard, and drives weaklings to the wall occasionally, but there is at least the prospect of recovery being possible. In fact, the whole Malay peninsula has been suffering a depression that is due far more to world-causes than to mere local circumstances. The acute crisis in the United States, and the gradual development of the conditions which are making the unemployed a very real problem in Great Britain have had more to do with the slump out here than any local happenings, though it may not always be possible to trace the connection clearly.

EXTORTIONATE CHAIR COOLIES.

DEMAND MORE THAN DOUBLE THE FARE.

An American lady, Miss Ida Salem, a guest at the Grand Carlton Hotel, presented two chair coolies in the Police Court, on the 28th inst., for demanding more than their legal fare. Miss Salem hired the defendants' chair for nearly two hours on the 27th, and paid them off with seventy cents. This was refused, the coolies demanding \$1.60.

Mr. Wood—Were they rude to you?

Miss Salem—They were rude. No. When I gave them the seventy cents they spoke in Chinese. I asked my boy what they had said and he replied that they wanted \$1.60.

Mr. Wood (to the defendants)—When was your chair engaged?

—And when were you paid \$1.60?

The defendants were fined \$1 each.

THE PATROL CRUISERS.

SUNDAY'S TRIP TO CANTON.

As stated in these columns on Monday the *Kiang Tung* and *Kidong*, two patrol cruisers built at Kowloon for the Canton Government under the Moore-Li Agreement for the patrol of the waterways of the delta, left Hongkong on Sunday for Canton to be commissioned for the special service for which the vessels were ordered to be built. The start from Hongkong was made at 10 a.m. Admiral Li, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Navy, boarded the senior vessel—the *Kiang Tung*, holding his conspicuous flag at the fore. With him, Excellency, was a party of Chinese Naval officers besides eight European gentlemen who, enjoyed the Admiral's hospitality all the way up the Pearl River and during their brief stay in Canton. The Hongkong guests returned from Canton last Tuesday night.

On the journey up on Sunday no eventful incident occurred to mar the complete pleasure of the excursion. The weather was ideal and the party of guests a thoroughly congenial one. At eleven o'clock luncheon was served on board in foreign style and at 2 p.m. tea, cake and wine were passed round, and at 4 p.m. a banquet in the conventional Chinese fashion was served. The novelty of the men to the European guests who had never sat at a board *a la Chinoise* was perfectly enjoyable and an agreeable change from the accustomed every-day dinner after our own style.

A notable feature of the trip was the frequent visits paid by Admiral Li to the party. All the way up the river for no less than twenty-five miles the forts and fortresses along the waterway saluted Li's flag with three guns; in fact, a practically continuous salvo was maintained for the entire length of the fort-studded coastline.

With his wonted energy Admiral Li made a minute inspection of the *Kiang Tung* with his expert staff on the way up to Canton, combining business with pleasure during the day. No detail of the trifling business of the day was overlooked. The Chief, from the engine room to the stateroom as well as the wireless installation he carried out a minute personal inspection, at the conclusion of which he complimented the Hongkong Dock Co.'s staff upon the excellence of their work as exemplified on board the cruiser.

The *Kiang Tung* drew up to the official anchorage in Canton at 5 p.m. when a pleasant day's excursion was brought to a close.

SENSATION AT SEA.

SOLDIER BOUND FOR HONGKONG LEAPS OVERBOARD.

It was the original proposal to utilize the old steamer *Sicilia* for the purpose of bringing details for Ceylon and the Far East this year. But this idea was given up, and the *Soudan*, a much larger vessel, was detailed for this duty. The *Soudan* accordingly left Southampton on September 16 with 1,280 men and officers for Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong. The vessel arrived in Singapore on the 10th inst., says the *Strait Times*, after an eventful voyage. The times on board was spent enjoyably, with concerts and dances every week held alternately. One of the men, a soldier from Hongkong, created a sensation by jumping overboard. The vessel was stopped, and his body was sought for in vain. Two children succumbed to heat apoplexy in the Red Sea. One of the soldiers bound for Singapore also died of heat apoplexy in the Red Sea. These were all the events of the voyage. The men and officers spent highly of the arrangements made for men on board.

The details for Ceylon numbered 131, while there were 1,265 men, women and children bound for Singapore and Hongkong.

A JAPANESE "THREAT."

REVOLVER ACT IN A MONEY-CHANGER'S SHOP.

A Japanese, who is alleged to be a student, was responsible for a good deal of excitement in Des Voeux Road last Tuesday. It was lucky for him that a police officer was near at hand when the trouble began, otherwise there is no telling what the Jap would have suffered at the hands of a number of angry Chinese shopkeepers.

Early in the afternoon Shukichi Turuya went to 32, Des Voeux Road—a money-changer's shop—to get some subsidiary coins changed. He wanted Hongkong money, with which, he alleged, to purchase some stamps. The money-changer gave him the coins wanted, at the same time deducting his commission, and the Jap departed, looking very pleased. In about half an hour he returned, and accused the money-changer of "squeezing" too much commission out of him. He also demanded back his money. Naturally, the money-changer refused, whereupon Shukichi produced a revolver, and levelling it at the head of the Chinaman, threatened to "blow the roof of his head off" if he did not obey. It is needless to remark that the revolver was unloaded, but this was not known to the Chinese then.

While the Jap had his man "covered" three other *Yokis* secured bamboo poles, and the unsuspecting Nipponese had to beat a hasty retreat. He was pursued along Des Voeux Road, Douglas Street, and then to the Praya, where Sergeant Foley collared him and waited the arrival of the Chinese, who gave the information which led to his arrest. Shukichi Turuya was arraigned in the Police Court on Wednesday, and charged with assaulting the money-changer, with disorderly behaviour and threatening to shoot the complainant, and with being in possession of a revolver without permission. He was fined \$5 and the revolver was confiscated.

SHOALS NEAR SINGAPORE.

The details relating to the survey of the South Middle Channel at the Eastern Entrance to Singapore Strait by H.M.S. *Waterloo* are as follows:—Cartier Shoal: Depth 15 feet, Horsburgh Light N. 32 E. 4 miles 31 cables. Bligh Light N. 103 E. Lat 1 deg. 16 min. 15 sec. N. Long 104 deg. 23 min. 53 sec. E. Cartier Shoal is a pinnacle rock of small area having a least depth of 11 feet on it. It is quite steep on Eastern side and depth of 10 fathoms only extends 100 yards on Western side. The above affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 2403, 2011, 1355, 2757, 2354, 2600 A. China Sea—Pilot—Vol. I page 207.

Shoal discovered South of Stork Reef—Depth 21 fathoms. Whole Rock N. 5 E. distance 12 cables, Horsburgh Light S. 5 E. distance 10 cables, N. Long 104 deg. 18 min. 48 sec. E. This Shoal with a least depth of 21 fathoms is of considerable area having depths of 6 to 8 fathoms round it. Depth reduced to L.W.O.S. Var 1 deg 00 E.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says: A correspondent, signing himself "Sportman," writes calling attention to what he considers the invidious distinction which has been made in the arrangements for the entertainment of the Hongkong team of cricketers. As names are mentioned we do not publish his letter, but we agree that all the Hongkong team and any other cricketers should be considered on a level position.

HONGKONG SHIPBUILDING.

MORE ORDERS FROM THE CANTON PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kwong Hip Loong Co., Ltd. of Sam-shui-po, Yunnan, are to be congratulated on the recent order they have managed to secure from the Canton Provincial Government for the building of another vessel for the Canton native Customs department. Not long since the Chinese shipbuilding yard across the water completed a cruiser for the Salt Commissioner at Canton. It will be recalled how when the cruiser had been completed and was all but ready for delivery to the Chinese authorities the disastrous typhoon of July 25 last visited the Colony, causing the founding of the *Shanhai*, in the cruiser was subsequently christened among several other vessels. In due course the vessel was raised and the finishing touches having been given to it, she underwent the official trial and was duly handed over to the Canton authorities. Since commissioning, the *Shanhai* has been found to be an admirable vessel in all respects and well adapted to the purpose for which she was built. The best testimony of her complete satisfaction with which the Hongkong-built cruiser is regarded is found in the fact that her builders, the Kwong Hip Loong Co., have just signed a contract with the Salt Commissioner at Canton for an enlarged *Shanhai*. The contract price is, we understand, seventy thousand dollars. This makes the third vessel now building at the Sam-shui-po shipyard to the order of the Chinese Government at Canton; the other two vessels are the *West River* patrol cruisers which Capt. T. P. Hall is superintending on behalf of the Provincial authorities.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

ANOTHER TRADE RIVAL TO HONGKONG.

The approaching completion of the Yunnan Railway, and the contemplated extension of the Tonkin railroads into the Canton provinces, arouse high hopes at Haiphong. That port, the chief one in Tonkin, expects soon to derive a roaring trade with the Southern provinces of the Chinese Empire, and with the Central provinces of the latter lying in the valley of the Yangtze River.

The railways will shorten distances, and Haiphong will outshine Hongkong in commercial importance. Such is the fond belief. The *Courier de Haiphong* reminds its readers that France conquered Tonkin with the fixed idea of gaining ready commercial access to China, through Yunnan province. This hope remained but a dream for years, but it will shortly be an accomplished fact, despite shortighted fears and British rivalry in railway construction.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY

AD START.

ANDERSON'S 'FINE' DISPLAY.

CAPT. BARRETT OUT

THE AFTERNOON PLAY

HONGKONG'S COLLAPSE

The scores are:—

Total

HONGKONG.

[illegible]

NAME:

cket yesterday was quite

GOOD LUCK, FOR HONGKONG

THE RISE OF SABANG

main's over-seas trade that could be imagined. We can remember a time, when a Marquis of France proposed to establish trading stations for the French fleet.

... "that hope," he says, "cannot be realized, but Sabang is by no means a failure." No question of spirit, does that not

A WAYSIDE FEUD.

UGILISTIC TENDENCIES OF A CHINGMAN.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 25th October, 1908:—

THE FLEET.

VICE-ADMIRAL LANTON AT SWALLOW.

As no leave has been given the crew at Te
tan general leave will be granted the crew
all the ships for forty-two hours commencing
to-morrow. The city ought to be alive
jack ashore on Tuesday and Wednesday.

STR. "HANGCHOW" IN A
TYPHOON.

**COUNTERFEITING AND
IMITATING**

IMITATING.

it a form of crime which, in our opinion
to which we have on more than one occa-
expressed our views, does not meet with
severity of punishment that it deserves.

crime is looked upon in England as being of such a serious nature that it is but a

QUARRY BAY DOCKS

The activities displayed by Messrs. B...

DR. SVEN HEDIN IN HONG

for

From an horizon bounded with a

Writing of his stay in Singapore, the *Times* reported:

He has, however, summed up the

My great discoveries are:—First sources of the Brahmaputra and Indus; the great source of the Sutlej, east of M

[illegible]

Geographically, the two explorations have the highest value. The blank space south of the island lake region has been reversed, and the mystery of Bonba solved. Bonba, though one of the provinces of Tibet, has never before been visited.

But he has also made valuable which, he said, would be important Britain from the strategic point of expressed regret at just missing L. ener, who had passed him 12 miles trip across the hills to Mussoorie. tribed the Tibetans as most friendly however, that the orders regarding were most strict.

His new map of Tibet will be of great value which proves the extent of the area explored. All the heights of the passes, the rivers, lakes, and the encampments are registered by hundreds of astronomical points have been taken from several thousand panoramas have been made with compass bearings and names. Hedin has brought back photographic reproductions of drawings, and water colours. Meteorological observations were made three times a day. The explorer has geological specimens of all the dip and fall of the rocks, from the

Dr. Sven Hedin continues his journey to Shanghai and Japan, and in all probability will lecture in Tokio and, perhaps, Japanese towns. Then he goes to Europe via Siberia. When his book is completed he has already prepared 6,300 large closely written manuscript sufficient for four volumes, he may return to Tibet this he has not yet made up his mind.

and
tion

A HARBOUR ACCIDENT

ONE WOMAN MISSING.

An extremely bad accident befell a passenger boat trading between Peking and Chong-chang Island on the morning of 21st inst., by capsizing mid-way between the two places. It appears that on the date of the accident, the boat was carrying a crew of four passengers (two men and two women) and to this, there was also a Chinese grass boat on board. The latter was being towed by a tug named "Hsiao" and the tug was blowing. When off, Sink U. Chiao, the tug, struck the boat and sank it. All the occupants were thrown into the water and all but one succeeded in clinging to the keel of the upturned boat. The man who remained on the keel came to their aid in the form of a Chinese boat. The solitary exception to the general rule was that of a Chinese woman, who disappeared immediately after the accident. The unfortunate boat came to grief. The unfortunate

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice I. and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations of funds of the hospitals:

St. John's Cathedral
Hospital Sunday Union Church
St. Stephen's College
Zoroaster's Charity Fund
Peak Church

A "Princely" Indian.

WHITE WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS.

INTERESTING DEBT CASE CONTINUED.

16th inst.

Important evidence was adduced in the Supreme Court, this afternoon, when the action was resumed in the case in which Messrs. S. E. Allana and Company, drapery, of D'Aguilar Street, sued Miss M. Haydon, residing at 12, Wyndham Street, to recover the sum of \$274 for goods sold and delivered. The question, it will be recalled, that had to be decided was whether the goods were ordered by the defendant, or whether they were presents from the proprietor of the defendant firm.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrell, and Mr. J. H. Grist, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrell. The defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Grist, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrell. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Mr. Morrell asked permission to recall the plaintiff as he had some important questions to ask.

Mr. Dixon objected. He said that his friend had finished with the plaintiff last week, and he did not think it was right that his client should be subjected to such questions as were put to him regarding his career at the last hearing.

Mr. Morrell said his friend was not prejudiced, as he had not started his re-examination. Mr. Dixon said his friend should state clearly what his defence was before the plaintiff was recalled.

His Lordship over-ruled Mr. Dixon, and the plaintiff was called to the stand.

Mr. Morrell—Will you swear on the Koran that what you told me hitherto was true?

Plaintiff—If you gave me your firm I would not swear on the Koran.

You would not?—Not for \$10,000.

How long have you known the defendant?

The first time she took goods from me.

When was that?—About 1st August this year.

And you allege you have never seen her before?—I have seen her in the streets.

Have you ever tried to get affectionate with her?—No. It is a lie.

Who paid your passage from India when you came here?—I can't answer that question. Question repeated, and the same answer was given.

You came as a servant to C. Mohammed?

It is true.

Cassim Mohammed brought you here?—My father sent me with him.

And you went with him as a clerk?—Yes.

Why did you leave him?—Because I liked to.

From there you went to Hajee and C. company as a partner?—What is your object in asking these questions?

The plaintiff answered in the affirmative on being pressed by the Court.

Was the partnership dissolved in a fortnight?

Yes.

And then you went to O. C. Moore and Company?

Yes.

You still insist on saying that O. C. Moore is your cousin?—I do. If he says no, then he is a cousin against me, and is giving you all this information.

Do you know a man named Batchu in Macao?

No. There are many Batchus.

The man that you say I monthly instalment to?—I do pay a monthly instalment. I can say no more as it might affect my business.

The man that owns your shop?—The shop is mine.

Mr. Dixon objected to the line of questioning saying that the plaintiff's financial condition had nothing to do with the matter; and he again was overruled.

Mr. Dixon then proceeded to re-examine: "I suggested that you are insolvent," he asked.

"No, I'm not," came the reply sharply.

Brooks were produced to show that the defendant firm had \$8,000 odd good, outstanding debts. The day book was also produced, the idea being to show that the goods alleged to have been supplied to the defendant were not gifts. The witness was then called upon to compare the day-book and the rough cash book with the ledger showing that all the articles supplied to the defendant were entered.

You stated the other day that you never sold any article on credit to Miss Vera Glyn? Is that correct?—No. I found that I had after the last hearing.

At this stage Mr. Morrell asked permission to examine the books. Mr. Dixon objected, adding that he did not want his friend to "rove through the books."

Four clerk keeps the books, does he not?—Hajee, I told you before I do it, sometimes my clerk.

As a rule your clerk?—Yes.

When was this book started?—At the beginning of October.

After the writ was issued?—No.

Mr. Morrell here asked for the Indian books to be produced. The witness handed them over, saying "You can't read them." But I was to be "referred" to them.

After turning over a few pages he handed a book to the interpreter and asked if the dates were consecutive. The interpreter confessed his inability to read it. "So that is the way," Mr. Morrell said, looking at the witness, "you try to fool the Court by bringing books here written in an unknown language?"

Mr. Dixon suggested that the plaintiff should call certain things from the books. "The plaintiff brought forth from Mr. Morrell, 'The plaintiff would read anything,' which was said very snappishly.

The next witness was P. R. Rabadi, an assistant in the plaintiff firm. He said he knew the defendant, and had seen her in the shop. On 9th September he sent her a detailed bill for \$274.56. Defendant subsequently called at the shop on the following day. Witness and the plaintiff were present at the time Defendant said: "I've received your bill. The amount is large. I will pay you later." Plaintiff said he could wait no longer. She did not make any suggestion that the goods were presents.

Mr. Morrell—How long have you been with Allana?—About two months.

So you started in August?—Yes.

How many times have you seen the defendant?—Three.

When?—On the 19th and 20th September.

That's only two days?—I saw her twice on the 19th.

I suppose Mr. Allana spoke to her about this case?—I don't know.

Mr. Dixon—What did she come into the shop for on the 19th?—She said she wanted to see Mr. Allana.

Did she say what she wanted?—No.

What happened?—She went away and came back in five minutes. Then she wrote some

thing on a slip of paper, and handed it in an envelope, and gave it to me to hand to plaintiff. As I am being read, called for 'the bill as it was very important, and I would like to settle up.'

The defendant—Miss Haydon—then took the stand. She said she knew the plaintiff since the 4th July, having met him at 4, Lyndhurst Terrace, where he gave her a large American flag as it was Independence Day.

Miss Vera Glyn was present, and she, too, got a flag. The plaintiff had given her many other things. After that he got angry with her and sent her the bill (produced). He certainly gave witness all the things mentioned in the bill. The object in giving the presents was that plaintiff wanted her to 'live different from other girls.' He would get a house for her, guarantee the rent, and they would live together, and he would 'give her everything in the shop.'

She told plaintiff then not to return to the house again. The child (produced) was asked by Mr. at plaintiff's request, as to satisfy his partners. Witness, on examining the child, discovered that a couple of the child were not in her handwriting.

Mr. Morrell—Has he ever been in your house?—No. 12, Wyndham Street?—Many times. Sometimes twice a day.

Has he ever boasted in front of other people that he gave you these things?—Yes.

Before whom?—Miss Ella de Noie and the 'boys' whom he told to come down to his shop and get anything I wanted.

Anybody else?—Yes, Miss Ella Morrison.

When did you take this house?—I moved in on August 2nd.

And when plaintiff stated to the box that he was never in 44, Lyndhurst Terrace, he was wrong?—Yes.

He was also wrong when he said he had never been in your house?—Yes.

Mr. Dixon—You say you are a single woman?—Yes.

You swear to that?—Yes.

Aren't you related to Miss Vera de Noie?—No.

Isn't Miss Vera de Noie's brother your husband?—Not exactly.

What do you mean? I mean that he is not my husband.

Mr. Dixon then cross-questioned the defendant on the child and letters she wrote and gave the defendant. These, she said, were done at plaintiff's request.

When you were writing one of these letters, calling for the bill, was plaintiff looking over your shoulder?—He did.

And did he take away the letter with him?—No. I sent it down to the shop, as he said if I sent the letter to the shop in his absence it would look much better.

Did you then at first promise you these articles?—What were you going to do in return?—I didn't intend to do nothing.

So he was to supply you with these things for nothing?—As far as I knew.

Proceeding, witness started to explain how the plaintiff got angry with her. One day he came into the house with a bundle of clothing, saying he was going to stay. Witness said she did not want him coming through the front door with that Indian truck. He got angry; left the house and got drunk.

Were you on affectionate terms with the plaintiff?—No.

Did you ever write any affectionate letters to him?—No.

Do you remember writing him a letter starting with "Dear Prince" and ending up with "Minnie"?—No.

The letter was read, from which it was gathered that defendant wanted a lot of money.

Has the plaintiff ever had dinner with you?—Many times.

Another letter starting with the "royal term" was invited plaintiff to lift it.

What did you mean when you say, "Come and do what you promised"?—I wanted money.

Did you get it?—Yes.

Was it a loan or a present?—He said I could have it as I wanted.

How much money in all has he given you?—I can't remember.

Was it \$1,000?—Oh, yes.

Was it \$1,000?—Oh, yes.

Was it \$1,000?—Oh, yes.

I put it to you it was \$1,000?—I don't know.

What did he give you that money for?—It was a custom of his, I suppose.

A custom?—I think so.

What do you think he gave you all that for?—I don't know.

Did you admit that you were "hard-up" at that time?—I have always been "hard-up."

At this stage the case was adjourned till Thursday morning.

EUROPEAN ASSAULT CASE.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC INFELICITY UNFOLDED.

Evidence of an interesting character was unfolded in the Police Court, this afternoon, when the case in which Quartermaster Sergeant Castle, R.G.A., summoned John Lambert for assault, and vice versa, was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate).

Mr. P. W. Golding (of Golding, Barlow and Morrell) appeared on behalf of Sergeant Castle, while Mr. E. J. Grist (of Wilkinson and Grist) represented Lambert.

Owing to pressure of business, Captain A. Frost, R.A.M.C., was first called to testify to the injury Sergeant Castle received. He said that Castle had a wound on the left eye, just at the corner. There were no bruises beyond that. He was very excited and rather shaky.

Mr. Grist—Sergeant Castle had been several times in hospital because he was in bad health?

Captain Frost—He is not in bad health.

Could you form any idea as to how he received that wound in the eye? Would a blow from a fist have caused it?—I hardly think so.

Would a stick have caused it?—I'd rather not say.

Was it serious?—No.

Did you examine his shoulder?—Yes. He complained of pain there.

Were there any bruises found?—No.

Mr. Golding then proceeded to outline the alleged facts of the case. He began by saying that Sergeant Castle was married some eleven years ago.

Mr. Golding called the attention to the fact that had nothing to do with the case. It was irrelevant. The charge was that of assault and his friend should lead to that.

Mr. Wood said that it was necessary to prove bad feeling.

Proceeding, Mr. Golding said that after they had been married Sergeant Castle and his wife came to Hongkong. In the course of time his wife became acquainted with the defendant. A great friendship followed. On July 19th, Sergeant Castle discovered his wife and the defendant together in his sitting room. Very naturally Sergeant Castle became enraged, and he sent his wife to live and to live under another name. During the July typhoon Sergeant Castle had to vacate his quarters owing to leakage, and he went to live elsewhere. By this time the matter between husband and wife had been temporarily patched up. When his quarters were ready and he was prepared to return, Mrs. Castle refused to go back, and he discovered that she had gone to the Carlton Hotel. By the marriage there were two boys, one about twelve and the

other seven years old. The elder was in St. Joseph's College, while Mrs. Castle took away the other with her. From information received Sergeant Castle learnt that his wife was living with the defendant, and he made negotiations for the return of his boy, as he did not want the youngster to be there. On October 14th, Sergeant Castle called at the Carlton Hotel and was shown, after making inquiries, to the room his wife occupied. As he entered the room he saw his boy in the room, and was walking up to speak to him, when Lambert, who was up in his shirt sleeves, struck Sergeant Castle with a stick over the eye. His wife also attacked him. The blow "knocked out" the sergeant, who staggered to the bed. A friend of Castle, another sergeant, who accompanied him to the room then rushed into the room, and said: "Lambert, you coward," and went to Castle's assistance.

Sergeant Castle corroborated the above story, and was cross-examined.

Mr. Grist—Why did the hotel proprietor come on the scene?—I suppose he heard some sort of a scuffle.

As a matter of fact do you know that your wife rang the bell?—I don't know.

Didn't you see the defendant come from the verandah?—I did not notice.

What do you say, "What are you doing in your wife's room?" and struck him?—It is a falsehood.

Were you in multi?—I am allowed to. Yes.

What sort of a hat were you wearing?—A soft hat.

And you had a stick?—Yes.

Did you notice a hat and a stick on a table in the room?—I wouldn't swear to it.

Sergeant Bradshaw was the next witness. He said he accompanied Sergeant Castle to the Carlton Hotel to find his wife. Witness for the defence was called. The case was then adjourned till Thursday morning.

Witness—Not to my knowledge.

You did not go into the room?—No.

Was the door closed?—No.

You could see everything from the outside?—Yes.

What did you see?—I saw Castle enter the room and approach his boy. He had only time to say, "Hello my lovely," when he was struck—once on the eye, and another on the shoulder—the latter blow knocking him down. Witness entered the room and asked the stick, saying, "Look here, Lambert, I'm a witness to this."

Mr. Golding—Did you see Mrs. Castle?—Witness—Yes.

Did you see her go to Lambert before any blows were struck?—Yes, he was holding a stick in his hand. He was wearing a white shirt.

Did you see blows struck?—Yes.

Where did Lambert get the stick?—I don't know.

Did you know that Lambert was upstairs when you went there?—No.

Didn't you and Castle get there knowing that Lambert was there?—No.

Isn't it a fact that Castle struck Lambert first?—No.

The Court—Did you see Castle all the time?—Yes.

Mr. Grist—Have you known Castle a long time?—We were drafted together.

You have been very friendly with him since?—Yes.

Mr. Golding—What state was Castle in when he went to the hotel?—Perfectly sober.

Mr. Grist—Did you see Lambert before any blows were struck?—Yes, he was holding a stick in his hand. He was wearing a white shirt.

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The Peak Tragedy.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SHOPKEEPER'S CLUMSINESS CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

24th inst.

Definite particulars are to be handed to-day in connection with the death of the shop-keeper (Ku Tung) who was killed at Mount Kellett, the Peak, the other day, a report of which was printed in our last issue. The facts were obtained from private sources and are believed to be correct.

On Thursday afternoon, Ku Tung, who was really a shop-keeper, and not a coolie, as was previously stated, went to the Peak to collect a number of debts from cooks and "boys," to whom he had supplied rice and condiments. While proceeding to the upper level in a tramcar, Ku Tung accidentally soiled the clean white trousers of a coolie, who was seated at his side. It would appear that the shop-keeper in crossing his leg, touched the coolie with his shoe, leaving an imprint on his trousers. The coolie lost his temper and called the shopkeeper an ugly name. The latter, it was alleged, struck the coolie on the face. It was there that the seed which led to the tragedy was sown.

Nothing more was said between the two men during the remainder of the journey. Reaching the tram station, the shopkeeper went to the first floor of the car, and was quickly followed by the coolie, who stopped him on the road and demanded an explanation. Whether he got any satisfaction or not it is impossible to say, but the coolie was seen to strike the shopkeeper on the forehead with his fist. What followed is not clear, but an hour or so later the shopkeeper, who had got together a number of his friends, all of whom were armed with some instrument, proceeded to Mount Kellett to settle the dispute. Evidently the coolie had expected that retaliation would take this form, and he also had a group of his classmates at hand, each one carrying a bamboo pole. The result is obvious. The belligerents pitched into each other "tooth and nail," and from all accounts the Peak has not witnessed so fierce a fight for years.

The encounter lasted several minutes. The shopkeeper's friend (Huanghoo) entered the fray, and the coolie was seen to strike the shopkeeper on the forehead with his fist. What followed is not clear, but an hour or so later the shopkeeper, who had got together a number of his friends, all of whom were armed with some instrument, proceeded to Mount Kellett to settle the dispute. Evidently the coolie had expected that retaliation would take this form, and he also had a group of his classmates at hand, each one carrying a bamboo pole. The result is obvious. The belligerents pitched into each other "tooth and nail," and from all accounts the Peak has not witnessed so fierce a fight for years.

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We are informed that a cablegram was received by the American Consul General last Tuesday, from the Philippine authorities, that the cholera situation shows that there are five cases under treatment.

THE Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending October 10, amounted to 21,611.68 tons and the sales during the same period to 21,344.05 tons.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Barton to represent the Hongkong Hockey Club on the Wong Nei Chong and Queen's Recreation Grounds Committee, *vice* Mr. T. C. Gray resigned.

ON the 13th instant the official trial trip of the T.K.K. steamer *Chiyo-maru* a sister ship of the *Tomyo-maru* took place at Nagasaki, with a satisfactory result. The speed developed by the vessel reached 21.12 knots an hour, against the

As the Hanyang Iron Works have been turned into a commercial company of joint stocks, advertisements have appeared in native papers

Sam, a merchant, of 173, Des Voeux Road Central, last Sunday, a *joki* in his employ was sentenced to three months' hard labour, on Monday. The Gladstones contained clothing, jewellery and ginseng to the value of \$144.65.

A BATCH of thirty-eight deportees arrived in the Colony during the last twenty-four hours. Fourteen were landed last Tuesday evening from the steamer *Derwent*, from Saigon, the remainder from Singapore on board the *Laisan*.

Minister at Peking, will shortly be transferred to Constantinople, is quite untrue. Mr. Rockhill's knowledge of Chinese and Far Eastern matters being much too valuable to be lost in the vertigo of Eastern European affairs.

Two boatmen were charged in the Police Court, last Tuesday, at the instance of Sergeant Blackman, with causing needless and avoidable

THE *Kiang Ta*, flying Admiral Li Chun's flag at the fore, and followed by the *Kiang Chi*, left Hongkong for Canton last Sunday where she will be commissioned for the West River patrol service. The senior vessel had a large party of Chinese naval officers on board besides

amount of fifteen cents by false pretences from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. on Tuesday. He could not pay the fine and was sent "in" for a month. The foreman coolie who was alleged to have been concerned in the matter, was discharged. Mr. J. Lopes, t

lines before the new ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission went into effect. November 1st, arrived at San Francisco October 27th, allowing ample time to effect transfer of the overland shipments to railroad under the old rates.

on the wood artist; in fact he got worse, he was arrested; not, however, before he struck the *lukong* a few blows on the chest. The Police Court, on the 27th inst., he was fined \$2 on the first charge (disorderly conduct) and \$5 for assaulting the policeman.

caught a severe chill, and is expected remain in hospital for an indefinite period. Shimoda, for that is the name of our h was arrested on board the *Kumano Maru*, charged with having obtained passage from Nagasaki to this port without the master's mission. Going to the defendant's share

to the United States, his post as one of the Chinese representatives on the International Opium Conference which is to take place in Shanghai next January, has been given to Tsung Kai-san. As will, perhaps, be remembered by our readers the other Chinese Representative to the United Nations Conference on the Control of Narcotics was Chou Ching-chang, Chinese

THE

A PEKING dispatch reports that the Council of State Affairs has asked the Throne to issue an Imperial decree making the limit of time for the entire abolition of opium cultivation and opium consumption throughout the Empire

trip in 45 and half hours, or a speed of a trifle better than 18 miles an hour.

THE new steamer *Haiyang*, of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., arrived in port last Monday on her maiden voyage out which was a wholly unevent-

Posts and Communications it was decided to refuse foreign assistance in the shape of foreign engineers to construct the Huichou-Ch'ao-chou Railway, and to employ only Chinese engineers in the work.

THE marriage took place at Kobe on October 10 of Mr. A. Whitworth Allen of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Miss B. Lucas, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Lucas, one of Kobe's oldest

1 HKEK boatman had to answer three charges in the Police Court, last Monday: (1) driving iron stakes into the street, (2) assaulting Policeman 509, and (3) obstructing the officer while in the execution of his duty. The accused were caught injuring the roadway at Kennedy Town

and of members of the educational institutions of Peking on Tuesday it was proposed to celebrate the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Empress Dowager's birthday" (November 3) with athletic sports, as a suitable festivity. At

H. H. Prince Ching, President of the Grand Council and Comptroller General of the Waiwupu, has written to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that, in view of the many differences still outstanding between

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch has been received by the Grand Council from H.E. Chang Ming-chi, Governor of Kwangsi, reporting the capture

nearly 4,000 reside in the Yangtze provinces, 600 odd in Japan (very probably youths studying in that country), and the rest in the Kwang provinces.

journey from Wutaishan to Peking and remarked that as the weather was now becoming colder he should be prepared for it, coming as he did from high latitudes. It may appear that this remark was rather superfluous, but it will show

Wen, eldest daughter of Mr. A. F. MacCaw (formerly "taipan" of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and one of the most successful and popular Chairmen that ever presided over the Municipal Council) of The Grove Hollington. Whilst out shooting, the gun the keeper

soon as he heard of it, motored over from Clatskanie, a village 30 miles away, where he was staying for fishing. He still hopes that the foot may be saved. Miss MacEwen is progressing as favourably as can be expected.—*Shasta Times*.

Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, Dr. Bushell was born in 1844, and received his medical education at Guy's Hospital, where he was London University scholar and an exhibitor and gold medalist. In 1866 he was house surgeon at Guy's, and after a year as resident med-

He was also a Fellow of the Royal Zoological Society, and a corresponding member of the Zoological Society and of the Numismatic Society of Vienna. During his long

with the Far East. He was much interested in the collection of Chinese curios, coins, books and antiquities. Dr. Bushell married a daughter of Dr. R. N. B. Matthews, of Pickney, Kent.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$250,000 }	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/91 = \$21.942	5 1/2 %	{ \$800 sales London £80
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,100,000 \$12,757 \$111,990 \$125,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	8 %	\$175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 48,942 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	6 %	Tls. 80 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$90,000 \$102,478 \$129,695 \$127,669 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$785 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$591,762	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 %	\$167 1/2 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$172,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	198 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$228,027	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$355 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$90,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,013	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$24
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$187,500 \$187,500 \$187,500 \$187,500 }	\$17,755	\$2 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ as 1/9 11/16 = 15. 154	5 1/2 %	{ \$33 \$20
Indo-China Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	£13,755	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	£62,817	{ Final of 3/- making 3/- for 1907 and in- terim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	6 %	Tls. 32 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$98	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 30.4.1908	{ 4 1/2 % 3 1/2 % }	{ \$25 \$25
*Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,915 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,148 Tls. 32,138 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,860	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,915 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,148 Tls. 32,138 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,860	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$279,271	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$120
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$133,131	\$3 for 1907 .....	...	\$22 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	...	Tls. 90 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £12,289 }	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15.85 sales
Sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	{ £150,000 £12,289 £4,878 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$53,601 }	\$5,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$20,806 \$40,000 \$26,191 }	\$2,356	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 %	\$50
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$28,847	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$93 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 23,742	{ Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	Tls. 81 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,826	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 154 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 98 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 }	Dr. \$2,270	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	...	\$16 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906 .....	...	\$123 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$14,939	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	8 %	\$77 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$25,915	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$94
Hamphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$6,621	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Cowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 170,000 }	\$652	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$27
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,533,045 Tls. 170,000 none }	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 116 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 170,000 }	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,919 \$20,000 }	Tls. 8,809	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	3 1/2 %	Tls. 67 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,919 \$20,000 }	19,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	4 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,919 \$20,000 }	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) .....	...	Tls. 60 sellers
Loon-king-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 22,157 }	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 22,157 Tls. 22,157 Tls. 22,157 Tls. 22,157 }	Tls. 50,661	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 240 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Self's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	£648	10 1/2 cents for 19 7 = \$1.037	13 1/2 %	\$78 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	12 %	\$70 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 25.2.06 .....	...	\$12
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$5,598	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$10,000 \$8,000 \$8,000 \$8,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7. 8	5 1/2 %	\$24
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$10 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holst, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$18,000 \$18,000 \$18,000 \$18,000 }	18,957	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$20 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$17 1/2 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$4,378	Interim of \$1 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$255
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	\$25
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw- gronden in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,503 }	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	4 1/2 %	Tls. 700 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil.	None	4 %	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil.	None .....	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,830 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sales
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	50,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,830 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,492	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 116 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 58,132	Final of 27/6 making 2 1/2 for 1907 .....	...	Tls. 400
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	Dr. \$90,237	None .....	...	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 }	1236	40 cents for year ending 31 1 8	8 %	\$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$11	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
Yokohama Specie & Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 }	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 7,500 ord. shares and \$15.80 on 100 Four ... \$1.50 for yr. and 31.5.07 Final 2 1/2 = 3 1/2 = making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$12
Yokohama S. S. Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$6,438	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 %	\$10
Yokohama S. S. Co., Limited	11,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$5
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits								

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5918

第六初月十年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908.

五拜禮

號三十月十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....
Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 2/-=\$15,000,000
Silver.....\$14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. Shallice, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
R. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
G. R. Lennemann, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. A. W. St. John.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 1 month, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on "FIXED DEPOSIT" at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1907. [28]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " " "
" 1 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £470,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Ponorogo, Pasuruan, Tilalap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection "Bills of Exchange," issues Letters of Credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " 4 " " "
Do. 3 " 3 1/2 " " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [26]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAT, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 54.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [3]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
HAMBURG. TIK-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—
For 12 months.....5 1/2 per cent.
" 6 ".....5 " "
" 3 ".....5 " "
" 1 ".....5 " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,535,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
" 1 " 2 1/2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [19]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tseis 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tainanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Saehebhandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be agreed on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT DOOR TO
CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well known Boots and Shoes by the Royal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

Our goods are sold at COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [63]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON. REMARKS.

SHANGHAI { DELHI About 30th } Freight and Passage.
Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } Oct. }

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { ASSAYE 31st Oct. } See Special Advertisement.
Capt. C. L. Daniel Noon: }

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES { SUMATRA 4th Nov. } Freight and Passage.
Capt. E. W. Bruce }

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA { PALERMO 8th Nov. } Freight only.
Capt. J. B. Ferguson }

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SUIT CASES

From \$12.50 to \$100 each.



SOLE LEATHER AS LLLUSTR TION

22in. \$27.50. 24in. \$30. 26in. \$36.

FITTED SUIT CASES

\$65 to \$200 each.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

V. O. S.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.



Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. [40]

THE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November, 1908, and until further notice, the schedule of fares will be as follows:—

KENNEDY TOWN to CAUSEWAY BAY } 10 cents first class.
(any distance) } 5 " third "

CAUSEWAY BAY to SHAIKIWAN } 10 " first "
(any distance) } 5 " third "

Monthly tickets available for any number of journeys on any section of the line, for one Calendar month, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The charge for these tickets is \$10 each.

Monthly tickets are issued subject to the By-laws and Regulations of the Company, and to the following conditions:—

Payment to be made in advance in Hongkong Bank notes.

The tickets are not transferable and are available only during the month in which they are issued.

No refund can be made in respect of unexpired tickets.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., J. GRAY SCOTT,
Agents. General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [914]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00
Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG".
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

(At Dock) S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 509 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 1st November.
S.S. "SUI-AN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
S. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [1]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

For the Convenience of those Attending the
GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT

AT
THE KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB,
ON
SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo,

A SPECIAL CONCERT DINNER will be served at
7.30 p.m. Sharp.

SUPPER at 11.15 p.m.
Please book your seats in advance.

C. CHAYTOR, O. E. OWEN,
Manager. Proprietor.

Hongkong 30th October, 1908. [700]

ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,
Proprietor. Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [998]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	About WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZESS ALICE" Capt. G. Rott	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 4th November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYD- NEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Leuz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 5th November.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORMIO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	9th Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	Broc	10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	DUMBEA	Boyer	23rd Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	24th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £75.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALlice, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CENOA TO HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed and Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER—13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS—20 DAYS.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

1 COARSE 26th Nov. | 1 AMIRAL MAGON 11th Jan., 1909.
1 New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAS" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lisbena, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 31st, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA	First half Nov.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents BARNETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Hotel.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

INTERPORT LAWN TENNIS.

SHANGHAI & HONGKONG.

THE SINGLES.

There was only a moderate attendance yesterday afternoon (23rd inst.), on the Cricket Club Ground to watch the first contest in the Interport Lawn Tennis fixture about the paucity of spectators was hardly a matter of surprise in view of the counter-attraction offered by the Regatta at Hebl and of the fact that the match had to be played during business hours.

Mr. C. A. Carr represented Hongkong and Mr. R. G. Saunders championed Shanghai. The latter played a plucky game throughout and stuck to his opponent well, but he could never quite get the length of Carr and had to put up with defeat by 3 sets to love. Play was not of a very exhilarating order; both players are of the *graceful* type, relapsing every now and then into some brilliant strokes, but for the most part lacking power to "kill." Saunders makes some wonderful recoveries, especially with a peculiar cramped stroke under his left arm, when facing across the court, and with a prettier long-reaching back-hander, but he failed at the net and frequently missed opportunities of punishing with overhead volleys. Neither player made much use of the clean underhand drive, with the result that the play seemed to lack vim. Carr is comparatively weak in back-handers, but plays an exceedingly easy game, always cool, and was able to do great execution when he came up to the net. His placing was generally very sure, and, with some notable exceptions, he was able to get past his opponent when the latter was tempted to come forward.

Mr. R. J. Fearon acted as umpire.

THE PLAY.

First Set.—Carr opened the match against the wind from the Pavilion end, and after some quiet play won the game. On changing sides Saunders found the wind disconcerting at first and with two double faults gave his opponent a second game (3-0) in favour of Hongkong. Saunders settled down in the next game; a good shot across the court and some net work kept him level, but a hard stroke to the back line gave Carr "advantage" and Saunders lost the game with a hit out of court (3-0). A double fault in Saunders' next serve gave Carr the lead after 30 all, but a hard stroke to the back line brought Saunders level. With the next few balls Carr drove his opponent back and coming up to the net easily placed the ball out of reach (4-0). In the next game, Saunders played up; a beautiful return gave him the lead after 15 all, and though kept on the run, he secured "advantage" by a cut from the net down his opponent's left court. Then Carr up at the net had Saunders at his mercy, but sent the ball out and the latter scored his first game (4-1). The play continued even, with Saunders gradually picking up his form; an attempt at his part to lob against the wind gave Carr a smashing stroke and the score read 5-1.

A love game to Saunders followed, and with some good rallying to the next the Shanghai man's prospects looked rosier, and 3-3 and 4-4 were called. But in the tenth game Saunders failed and Hongkong won the first set.

Second Set.—Play was much more even than before, and the score mounted in ding-dong fashion 0-1, 0-2, 1-2, 2-2, 3-2, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 5-5, 6-5, and Carr again ran out winner with 7 games to 5. There were several good rallies in this set, and time and again Saunders' brilliant recoveries helped him to keep his end up. Carr, however, was rarely hustled. In the sixth game some exceedingly good net play was loudly applauded, but in the end Carr got past Saunders, who had been making some surprising returns. Each player claimed a love game, there was a considerable amount of lobbing, at which Saunders was better than Carr, but failed to profit by the latter's short lobs. The Hongkong man relied mainly on driving his opponent to the back line and coming up himself until he could crop the ball over the net out of Saunders' reach. The twelfth and last game saw a keen struggle with "deuce" recorded four times, but again Carr beat his man at the net.

Third Set.—Once more the spectators were treated to a ding-dong score, 0-1, 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 5-5, 6-5, 7-5. Saunders continued to play gamely, but could never throw his opponent off. Carr remained wonderfully accurate in his placing, although there was no great force behind it. In the tenth game Saunders played more briskly and securing a love game drew level with 5 all. But Carr won the next game to 15 and the twelfth and final game to 32.—N. C. D. News.

TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GREAT DAMAGE AT APARRI.

Aparri, October 21. Two bagios have struck 100 within four days of each other. The second occurred from the night of the 18th to the 19th, and was much the severer of the two. At Tuguegarao the wind was accompanied by rain. Everything but the strongest houses were torn to pieces. The trees were stripped of their leaves and branches while the more delicate vegetation was entirely ruined. People could not go out doors except with the greatest difficulty, crawling on the ground. Some good buildings were unroofed and the iron scattered. The new Trades building suffered, the sheet roofing being torn off in places by pieces. The High School Building and Domestic Science house were unfitted for school purposes until repaired. The greatest damage of all, however, in this vicinity was to the pueblo of Pina Boppo. The Pina Boppo River became high, sweeping away this place which had hitherto been so well sheltered from storm by its mountains on the north. It is impossible to estimate either the loss of life or property. The people stayed in their houses for fear of losing a little money or tobacco until it was too late to save their own lives. The debris was thrown up at Tuguegarao and such a mass of broken houses, carabao, and

horses, and humanity. The first day after the storm, no baggage work was effected for clearing it away, though some people were taken out alive and eight dead bodies were removed. The people, especially the Americans, were anxious that all the debris be burned, but how could it be accomplished? Funerations were rapidly progressing. On the second day work started, even the school boys doing their share. Vines and a band to play helped along as the carabao and other animals were dragged to the place of cremation. The city's supply of kerosene was exhausted for the cause. It is reported that four hundred carabao were lost. It is thought that many bodies of people floated down the river, and few have been identified.

Reports are received of destruction of many barangays with their cargoes.

The storm raged all along the Cagayan River. Aparri suffered as Tuguegarao, but from the wind and the sea. The plans and east of it were the only places not flooded. Great damage was done the tides. The loss of life is considerable. Sixty are said to be yet missing. The people are slow to clean away the debris, the president being unable to take much authority. Telegrams were sent to Tuguegarao for a detachment of Constabulary. Meanwhile the school boys, under Mr. Pierce's direction, and a few other willing workers are doing valiantly. To add to the distress, cholera has broken out and is rapidly increasing.—M. Silva Times.

Intimations.

FABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. FARLAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$5.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE

LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of a discovery of great importance, which has been made by the French chemist, Dr. M. E. Opaun, of the University of Paris. He has discovered a new method of treating diseases, which he calls "Therapion." This method is based on the use of a certain substance, which he calls "Therapion," and which he has found to be very effective in treating a wide variety of diseases.

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has been used by the Continental Hospitals by Alford, Keston, Joubert, Volp, Malouin, and others. It is a most valuable remedy in such matters, including the celebrated Lillman and Stein, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy. It is a most valuable remedy in such matters, including the celebrated Lillman and Stein, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy.

THERAPION.

It is a most valuable remedy in such matters, including the celebrated Lillman and Stein, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy. It is a most valuable remedy in such matters, including the celebrated Lillman and Stein, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. E. OPAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

111, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Intimation.

Powell's ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHILDREN'S OUT-FITTERS.

Everything
for
Children's
Wear.

Dainty
Frocks
and
Millinery.



Serviceable
Tunics,
Jersey
and
Sailor Suits.

Up-to-date
GOODS
at
Moderate Prices.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

Intimations.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FETE promoted by the above will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND TO-MORROW, October 31st, from 2.30 to 6 P.M. Great attractions for young and old.

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

- I. 3.00-3.30 P.M.: Cinematograph Entertainment.
- II. 3.40-3.55 P.M.: New and Amusing Burlesque entitled "TIN TANTALES" by Misses Iris and Diane May.
- III. 4.00-4.30 P.M.: Cinematograph Entertainment.
- IV. 5.00-5.30 P.M.: Variety Entertainment.
- PROGRAMME.
1. Recitation: "The Charge of the Light Brigade" by Mr. W. J. Leckie, R.E.
2. Recitation: "The Goblin-haunted Girl" by the little lady from Boston.
3. Song: "Selected" by Mr. W. G. Worcester.
4. Comic Dance: By Miss Vera David.
5. Song: "The Motor Car" by Mr. J. Cochrane.
- V. 5.30-6.00 P.M.: Auction Sale of Work.
- IV. 6.00-6.30 P.M.: Variety Entertainment.
- PROGRAMME.
1. Song: "The Little Irish Girl" by Rev. M. Longridge, R.N.
2. Dance: "The Highland Fling" by Miss M. Rowe.
3. Recitation: "The Ship that never arrived" by Lieut. R. M. Crossie, R.A.
4. Whistling Solo: "Araby" by Lieut. A. Chapman, R.A.
5. Song: "I'll be Another" by Mr. J. Cochrane.
6. Song: "God Save the King."

Chinese Marionettes at various hours. Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children.

If the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [935]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1908, and THREE PRACTICE DANCES on WEDNESDAY, 11th, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Scotsmen desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1908. [890]

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

STEAM LAUNCHES must not exceed a speed of 6 knots while passing through the narrow waters of Aberdeen Harbour.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1908. [951]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS. It is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising

the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS

SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDINES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [10]

Consignees.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KORANNA,"

Captain J. H. Beare, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 3 P.M.

No Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th November will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [955]

Consignees.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [955]

Consignees.

S.S. "TOURANE"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Midor* and *Malaga*, from Havre ex s.s. *Meles*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville d'Amas*, in connection with above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Opium Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 3rd November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd November, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 3rd November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. [174]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TUDOR PRINCE," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd November, at 2.30 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1908. [1949]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MID-DESBOROUGH, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 3rd November, at 3 P.M.

No Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd November, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1908. [951]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., SATURDAY, the 31st inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. [190]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOMALI,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 3 P.M.

No Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th November will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [955]

Consignees.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KORANNA,"

Captain J. H. Beare, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 3 P.M.

No Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th November will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [955]

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Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [955]

Consignees.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KORANNA,"

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

COMPARATIVE HARMLESSNESS OF CHINESE PRODUCE.

Among those who are loudest in their denunciations of the use of opium and their anxiety to make China do the impossible by rooting out an alleged evil with one stroke of the brush, probably few stop to inquire what opium really is, let alone make comparisons with contemporary evils in European countries of an equally deadly nature. Certainly not one in a thousand of the general public is aware that the drug is smoked elsewhere than in the filthy dens of a Chinatown or in the "joints" of more fashionable quarters, and that among opium-smokers are to be found, throughout China and in other countries of the Far East, not only the emaciated, cadaverous-looking, decrepit, and prematurely old, but men full of years and honour, robust in body and of the keenest intellects. To the majority of readers a simile remarks by M. Albert de Pouvilleville in *Le Reveil* will come as a veritable surprise. Without going so far as to describe him as an apologist for opium, it can be truthfully said that the facts he sets forth with regard to the subject generally are both pertinent and interesting, and that they exemplify in a striking manner the soundness of the old maxim, "One side of a case holds good until the other is told."

M. de Pouvilleville, who writes with the authority of a practical chemist, points out that the alkaloids which give to opium its specific properties—at least the properties sought by smokers—are especially morphine and thebaine.

The action of morphine on the human system is well known. Thebaine quickens the senses, but excites the nerves. It is the singular combination of these two contrary actions that the opium-smoker loves.

Thebaine is about 25 times more active than morphine, dose for dose. Here is a brief but sufficient explanation of the peculiar intoxication of opium, an intoxication (due to the thebaine action) essentially lucid; and one may say that, far from befuddling the faculties of the smoker, opium excites them to excess. In the first action of alcohol the animal oppresses, and kills the intellect; in that of opium it is the steel that wears out the scabbard.

The *Reveil* writer goes on to show that there is opium and opium. Thebaine having an action about 25 times as that of morphine, it follows that an opium in which these two alkaloids were present in the proportion of 1 to 25 would be innocuous. Now, the opium of India, that of Benares, for instance, contains 7 per cent. of morphine and no thebaine whatever; Chinese opium contains from 5 to 6 per cent. of morphine and 0.6 per cent. of thebaine. It will thus be seen that while the opium of China is only slightly harmful, that of India is a veritable poison.

This, in the opinion of M. de Pouvilleville, is the real explanation of the apparently contradictory action of the Celestial Empire in cultivating its own opium and in refusing the English drug, being, apparently desirous of ruining the foreign traffic, but in reality striving simply to protect the health of its subjects.

Commenting on the superiority of the Chinese drug, M. de Pouvilleville says:—"One is no longer surprised that many physicians and chemists have declared the absolute innocuousness of Chinese opium smoked under certain conditions, that the immense majority of smokers habitually, accustomed to the practice show by their physical aspect and their intellectual and moral worth that the enjoyment of opium is perfectly harmless. . . . In the Far East, as admitted by members of the medical profession, the moderate use of opium is a preventive of cholera, cholera, dysentery, as well as of lung affections of all kinds. . . . It cures nervous diseases; it renders the memory more accurate and the intellect more active; it calms the senses. . . . It is extraordinary that it should have excited the indignation of Western nations exclusively, who are freely addicted to the use of poisons of the most dangerous kinds, and who, even in the common appetite, drink alcohol, ether, strychnine, and absinthe."

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW, MONDAY,

the 31st October and 2nd November, 1908,

commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OLD JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

CARVED IVORY FIGURES AND NET-

SUKES, OLD SATSUMA WARE, SILK-

EMBROIDERED BED COVERS, WALL

HANGINGS AND SCREENS, GOLD AND

SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, OLD

BRONZES, BRASS VASES AND FLOWER

POTS, MAKUDZU TEA SETS, VASES,

WALL PLATES, CUT-VELVET PIC-

TURES AND KAKE MONOS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [953]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Garments of Shiraz made to order, and Collars and Cuffs reserved on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Very truly, &c.,

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG VESTED WITH PLenary POWERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 29th October.

An Imperial Decree was issued on the 28th inst. investing H.E. Chang Chih-tung, chief superintendent of railways, with plenary powers—

- 1—To raise funds;
- 2—To appoint officers; and
- 3—To generally conduct affairs in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Neither the Ministry of Posts and Communications, nor the viceroys and governors of the three Provinces concerned will be permitted to interfere with him.

All the directors and assistant directors of the Company will be amenable to his directions.

His Excellency has been granted powers also to denounce any of the directors found guilty of misconduct.

The Chief Superintendent is commanded to appoint a time within which the construction of the line will be completed.

CENSUS.

POPULATION OF CHINESE EMPIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 29th October.

The Board of Civil Affairs has decided upon obtaining a census of the whole Chinese Empire.

[Reuter's.]

Great Britain and Germany.

LONDON, 28th October.

The London *Telegraph* publishes a remarkable interview with H. I. M. the Kaiser, which it states has been communicated on unimpeachable authority.

In the Kaiser is said to have regretted as a personal insult the constant misrepresentations of his unceasing offers of friendship by a section of British public opinion, by whom he is regarded as an arch enemy. His refusal to receive the Boer delegates caused the collapse of the efforts of the Boers to secure European intervention in the late war; and he declined the invitation of France and Russia to join in humiliating England by intervening when the war was at its height. Moreover, during the black week of 1895 he replied sympathetically in a grief-stricken letter from Queen Victoria, and ordered one of his officers to furnish an exact account of the numbers and positions of the opposing forces. He further caused a plan of campaign to be worked out, which was submitted to the General Staff, and afterwards forwarded to England, it being remarked as a curious coincidence that the plan adopted by Lord Roberts was very much on the same lines.

He concluded by defending the necessity for a strong German navy in the interests of her expanding and world-wide commerce, and added that no one could foresee the possibilities of the Far East in the days not so far distant as some would believe. Only those Powers with great navies would be listened to with respect, and when the future of the Pacific becomes solved, it may be that even England will be glad that Germany has a fleet, when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future.

Later.

The European Situation.

An identical Note from the British, French and Russian Governments, which has been presented at Sofia, advises Bulgaria to send an envoy to Constantinople to arrange equitable compensation.

Bulgaria has replied accepting the demands of the Note which include the disbandment of 75,000 reservists.

The China Association.

The dinner of the China Association was held last evening under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Scott, those present including Sir Robert Hart, Mr. R. S. Grundy, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir Henry Blake and Mr. Wm. Kerwick, M. P.

The Chairman in his speech paid a tribute to the branches of the association at Tientsin, Hongkong and Shanghai, where nothing that would assist in the development of trade had been neglected, and in connection with which the present society had done its utmost to forward the views of those on the spot.

Admiral Noel pointed out that no great change could occur in China until railways had been fully introduced, and that there were still great possibilities of danger up the river. He emphasized the importance of the Kowloon-Canton railway in developing the trade of Hongkong.

A Regimental Farewell.

3RD MIDDLESEX REGIMENT'S "GOOD-BYE" TO HONGKONG.

A SPECTACULAR EXHIBITION.

The spacious grounds of Hongkong's premier cricket club presented a picturesque and animated scene last night, when the 3rd Middlesex Regiment treated Hongkong to a brilliant lantern show in view of their coming departure from the Colony. Hitherto, entertainments of a similar nature were characterized by weird, Indian native dances, but last night's exhibition was unique in its kind. For some time past, a fairy-like touch was given to the bustling, business life of the city by a series of practices held on the Murray Parade Ground, for the grand, farewell performance last night, when even the President of the Sanitary Board had deigned to leave his official desk for the bewitching notes of the fife and drums which flung a responsive call in the hearts of every true Britisher. Last night's proceedings did full justice to these preliminary practices, for without a single hitch, the pretty, and to the ordinary layman, complicated, evolutions were gone through admirably and well.

From nine o'clock onwards, Chinese by hundreds began to flock from here, there and everywhere in order to witness the singular military display, which peculiarly appeals to the Chinese mind. Every nook and corner of the adjoining houses was made use of, and those who were not fortunate enough to obtain these points of vantage took their positions outside the Cricket Club ground. A grand stand was erected for H.E. the Governor and another for the officers and their friends within the Wellington Barracks where a good view of the proceedings could be obtained. The Club pavilion was full of members, who could not but think with pleasure to belong to the Club on whose grounds the show took place by Tommy Atkins, and whose guests they were.

A few bars of the National Anthem struck by the band of the Middlesex Regiment signalled the arrival of H.E. the Governor. Shortly after ten, the men, some two hundred and fifty in all, each carrying a lighted Chinese lantern, entered the space reserved for them, to the accompaniment of the regimental band. The participants in the tattoo made their grand entry in two batches, who marched from opposite ends, each headed by its respective band. Immediately on entering, a huge living square was formed—a square rigid and motionless, which, but for the glaring lanterns of which it was composed, brought to mind all the stern realities of war, and by which countless victories had been gained but whose death-knell had sounded with the advent of a more scientific form of warfare. The square was composed of double lines, which, on a given signal, began to move—the inside line in one direction and the outside one in an opposite way. The measured pace to the accompaniment of massed music and the mingling of the lanterns resembled a concourse of huge fire-flies. Before the casual observer could say "Jack Robinson," what was before a square now became a star, as if in humble token of the living ones overhead.

This was followed by the formation of four circles, each circle gradually becoming smaller and smaller and as gradually re-spreading out to their former size to the tremendous applause of the admiring on-lookers. By another simple movement, two huge S's were formed, those composing it again moving in opposite directions. Then, lastly, the most beautiful part of the tattoo was to be witnessed. The men formed into four ranks and by a marvellous yet simple planning made up, letter by letter, the word "Good-bye." The men were in a standing position, but on the "Last Post" being sounded, the entire troops reverently knelt down as one man, the band striking up a mournful melody reminiscent of a military funeral. Then the lights were extinguished one by one, and the whole assembly felt that very soon they were to lose from amongst them the men who have won the name of "Die-hards." The proceedings terminated by the men marching back to their barracks.

The success of the tattoo is largely due to Captain Large and Sergeant Major Dawson, who spared no time and trouble in bringing the display to a successful issue.

We wish to the departing regiment bon voyage and a pleasant sojourn at their new station.

SPORTING NOTICES.

Y.M.C.A. V. H.M.S. "KENT."

To-morrow, 11 o'clock, at 4.30 o'clock, a football match will take place at Causeway Bay between teams representing the Y.M.C.A. and H.M.S. Kent.

The following will play for the Y.M.C.A.—Atkins, goal; McCubbin and Van Ginkel, backs; Storie, Wharton and Hunter, half-backs; Bishop, Hayne, Hamilton, Clements and Le Breton, forwards.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. V. HONGKONG C.C. "A." This league match will take place on the former Club Ground on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the Craigen-gower—J. E. Lammet (capt.), G. A. Hancock, R. Bass, A. O. Evans, H. L. Manderson, W. H. Viver, G. Evans, R. Pestonji, L. A. Rose, M. E. Anger, and P. Currie.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Points.
Royal Engineers	1	1	0	0	1=100%
Telegraphs	1	0	0	1=0	
Craigen-gower	2	0	1	1=100	

A win counts 1 point.

A loss "0"

A draw "1/2"

E. R. A. KEMP, of H.M.S. *Bulford*, had an expensive experience yesterday while travelling on a tram car, for which convenience he was alleged to have refused to pay the fare and for assaulting the conductor. Brought before the Magistrate to-day, he was cautioned on the first charge and had to pay a fine of the second of \$5 plus 25 cents compensation.

MARINE COURT.

CAUSING AN OBSTRUCTION.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant W. R. Sutton charged, Lo Ki, master of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's lighter No. 47, with allowing his lighter to drift within the limits of the Central Fairway, thereby causing an obstruction in the harbour.

Prosecutor stated that at 7 a.m. to-day, he saw a large, steel, lighter not under control in the middle of the Central Fairway right across the fairway, which was thus completely blocked.

Defendant, who denied the offence, said that he was going from Shek-long-ty to a ship in the harbour. There was no launch available, so he was obliged to drift.

Defendant was fined \$50.

NO LIGHT.

F. C. Robert Langdon proceeded against Chong Mi, a cargo-boatman, and Kwok Kwan, master of a cargo-boat, with failing between sunset and sunrise to carry a white light at the bow visible all round at a height of not less than 3 feet above the gunwale whilst under way in the harbour on the 29th inst.

The defendants' boats were found at about 8.30 p.m. on that day off the Naval Yard under sail with no lights.

Both the defendants declared with great vigour that they had a light on the deck. A fine of \$5 was imposed in each case.

CONCEALING THEIR NUMBER.

Chan Lai and Chan Fat Fo, two boatmen, had to answer a charge, preferred by Mr. M. McIver, a Boating Officer, belonging to the Harbour Office, with concealing the number of their license on the stern of their boats in the harbour this afternoon.

Mr. McIver said that at 12.10 this afternoon, he saw defendants' boats lying alongside a launch with baskets hanging over their sterns, thus hiding their numbers from view.

The first defendant said that it was not with a view to hide the number that the basket was hung there.

The second defendant admitted having hung her basket there, but said she had forgotten to remove it.

They were fined \$1 each.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

FURTHER MESSAGES FROM MR. ROOSEVELT.

Tokio, October 27.

It is claimed in Japan with regard to the visit of the American Fleet that "the week of delightful fraternization has dispelled all the clouds that have been hovering between the two countries for the past two years."

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry has sent his profound thanks to the Japanese Minister of Marine for the exceedingly cordial reception granted to the American Fleet.

In reply to a telegram from the *Kokumin Shinbun* reporting the spontaneous and universal welcome accorded to the Fleet, President Roosevelt has expressed his gratification with the reception given to the Fleet by Japan and adds that he is hopeful and confident that the Fleet's visit and the hospitality shown to it will be most useful in maintaining the time-honoured friendship between the two countries.

The programme for to-day, the last day of the visit, includes a luncheon and reception on board Rear-Admiral Sperry's flag ship, the Connecticut. This evening there will be a display of fireworks; all the men-of-war at Yokohama will be illuminated, and there will be a grand lantern procession on board the ships.

Tokio, October 25.

President Roosevelt has sent another telegram thanking the Emperor of Japan most warmly for the reception, and repeating his expressions of friendship.

D PARTURE OF THE FLEET.

The sixteen American battleships left Yokohama at eight o'clock this morning, and were accompanied outside the bay by the Japanese battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* and the cruisers *Takuba* and *Ikomu*.

The dispatch-boat *Yankton* will leave on Tuesday.

The Tokio Press bids farewell to the Fleet in most cordial terms, declaring that the past week has marked a new era in American-Japanese relations.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVITIES.

Tokio, October 23.

Rear-Admiral Sperry left Tokio this afternoon. In the evening Admiral Ijima gave a dinner party and soiree at Yokohama.

A SUGGESTED ALLIANCE.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* lays emphasis on the spontaneous and universal character of the welcome that has been given to the American Fleet, which defies any measuring for the future relationships of the two countries and effectually prevents busybodies from sowing seeds of distrust. The paper declares that the time is now ripe for the crystallization of the good fellowship between America and Japan which is already tantamount to an unwritten alliance, and hopes that this feeling may culminate not uneventually in a written alliance, after the manner in which the Franco-Russian alliance was pressed by the visit of the Russian naval squadrons to Toulon.

THE EMPEROR'S GRATIFICATION.

Misaki Katsura was received in audience by the Emperor this morning and reported to His Majesty that the reception of the Fleet had had the most satisfactory results. The Emperor expressed his profound gratification.—*N. C. D. News*

OWING to the unavoidable absence of Taitai M. Y. Chung who has been appointed to the Staff of H.E. Tang Shao-yi, Special Ambassador to the United States, his post as one of the two Chinese representatives on the International Shanghai Conference which is to take place at Tong Kaiwan. As will, perhaps, be remembered by our readers the other Chinese Representative is Taitai Lau Qian-ha, formerly Chinese Consul-General in South Africa. All three officials, named above, are returned American students of the Chinese Educational Mission of the twenties.

WILDER'S PHILIPPINE TOUR.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Mr. Amos P. Wilder delivered an interesting lecture to an appreciative audience at the fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Literary Society last evening. In the course of his discourse he said—

"Americans may properly report faithful stewardship for their decade of effort. They have done a great many things in the islands. Skilled men in their respective lines have been sent from the homeland. There has been lavish appropriation of money and progress as the watchword in all departments. Civil and religious freedom have been brought to the people; this is the principal achievement. This boon, which other nations have paid for with great sacrifice, has been conferred on the Philippines. Order has been set up in these islands. To do this called for hard fighting in some districts; and many a native governor and other high official now representing the United States could relate experiences less than ten years ago that shook with terror and bloodshed. We have some fifteen thousand American troops placed about the islands, and the Moros of Mindanao and Jolo alone are unopposed. From time to time violence is reported from that section. In addition, the constabulary, officered by Americans and made up of young Filipinos, are charged with the local good order. The scouts, also natives, are a branch of the regular army. There are about 5,000 scouts and an equal number of the constabulary. These latter gave some trouble at first, their relatives often being outlaws; but gradually the idea is being forced home that it is not the province of the conservator of order to punish his friends or to reward his enemies. The constabulary receive about nine dollars gold a month and "keep," and their loyalty, which at first was under suspicion, is now trusted.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Insular Government, made up of a Governor-General, and seven commissioners and various departments, is supplemented by the Government of some 40 provinces. The Governors are elected except in the unincorporated Moro islands, where the Government is distinct and quasi-military. There are some 700 municipalities, and natives who can read and write, either English or Spanish, may vote. The presidents are, as a rule, the leading men of their communities. They may carry a tasselled cane; and whilst they enjoy the honors of their position, there is a municipal council, also elected. The provincial treasurers are appointed from Manila and are really all Americans. In the early days, there were sorry defalcations and many treasurers went to prison. It is difficult to get the municipal policemen to do their work. Too often they are the personal servants of the presidents. Governor-General Smith has a way of going about the islands without notice in his automobile and local authorities never know when he may appear. At first many of the municipalities spent their entire budget on salaries, but now there is a maximum for this sort of outlay. Some of the officials take pride in new roads, bridges and side walks. One would find much to ridicule and censure in this effort to get good local government through the instrumentality of the people themselves; but progress is being made. When one visits these municipalities one meets the local officials, the constabulary, the school teachers, perhaps the provincial officer or engineer; there may be irrigation experts down from Manila or someone from the architect's office overseeing a new building. Good-fellowship obtains among them, and the political unrest which once at Manila is largely absent in the provinces.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The work of the United States in the Philippines has been attended with many difficulties; but Americans need not apologise for what is being done. When neighbours look on the training of children by a mother, criticism must be tentative; until one knows what kind of boys and girls are to be the fruit of the system.

Education is a good thing and we believe the fullest measure (to Filipinos) will benefit everybody. After some blunders, we shall doubtless find out if this be true. We have given them a free press, which some abuse; but that can be corrected. A republic is hampered in the colonising business; the pressure of people at home who want to know about this policy or that is trying. To the average American at home political equality, individualism, freedom of movement, monogamy, punishment for crime, are concepts which admit of no discussion or qualification. Yet old Ansis, a wild man of the Southern island, calmly told the court of a human sacrifice in order to appease a restless god and said he had seen some 50 such killings in his lifetime. Home sentiment decreases punishment for crime. But it wasn't a crime for Ansis; it was a religious act. The judge on the spot sensed the situation; he discussed with the ancient sage the wisdom of appeasing the god in some other way and the old man said he thought it could be done. Then the judge sentenced a life sentence for Ansis to commemorate the lapse of an unseemly custom, to begin the next time a human sacrifice was reported from the tribe. Most righteous judge; wise, moderate, humane—judge who put himself in the place of the darkened savage. Equally un-American and equally humane the caution with which our new courts have dealt with man-slaughter on the "eye for an eye" plan. "Did you kill this man?" "I did," our new brother replies in a matter of fact way, looking the judge in the eye. "Why did you kill him?" "He killed my father and for centuries the practice in my tribe is for the oldest son to go out and bring in the head of the slayer of one's father." It is a new set of conditions from a "carried standpoint" and a great many home people are slow to understand it. So of independence—personal freedom in thought and action among great numbers who have not the least comprehension of what these mean.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Again, and most important, with Congress in a position to change its policy, even

Co-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 31st October, 1908, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, TWO JAPANESE POODLES, (9 months old).

TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. 957

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 11 o'clock A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. 958

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"DELHI,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, &c., *ex S.S. Moldavia*. From Australia, *ex S.S. Victoria*. From Calcutta, *ex S.S. Ceylon*. From Persian Gulf, *ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. 959

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SITHONIA,"

Captain Brehmer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox., at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. 956

HONGKONG, 30th October, 1908.

Two years—even to withdraw from the islands—is a great uncertainty in business interests. Although government is behind the railway securities, they are strangely low, and so with Manila securities. Capitalists at home are fearful; timber and mining and other projects delay. In Manila there is a handful of bright young business men, some who have clung to the hope since the "days of the Empire" (military rule). At all public gatherings and discussions the cry of these leaders is "We want certainty; let the Washington government declare a policy of occupation even for a number of years only, but let the Capitalist know what he may reckon on. The political demagogue who keep the people stirred up by picturing independence in-day or to-morrow will then cease to trouble."

COME TO STAY.

Personally I am confident the United States will stay in the Philippines indefinitely. Our motives were absolutely disinterested when we went in; and now we have a work to do and it will be done. What other policy is possible? If we get out, we should have to "protect" the place against quarrellings by the seven great divisions of Filipinos; we should have to help out their finances in periods of distress; and we should have to hold off nations which covet the rich and fertile group. The notion that the people want "independence" with an urgent and dignified demand; that we are denying it to great numbers of splendid, well-controlled citizens admirably fitted for self-government is an absurdity. The few thoughtful Filipinos who meet at heart afraid that we will sail away, for they know it means intrigue, riot and bloodshed, with a repetition of the terrors of the insurrection days. The crowd responds quickly to appeals. The millions of souls through the islands have not been consulted in the centuries past and they are not concerned except as the principals give them direction. However, the public schools will soon be graduating a new line of leaders, many well-disposed to the nation that has fostered them. A firm, kindly hand in government will work the problem out, though it means deciding it all one with ourselves, to see what will be the best way for the Filipinos.

HONGKONG, 30th October, 1908.

To Let.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd May 1908. 957

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 959

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. 958

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 955

TO LET.

'HATHERLEIGH' CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA KAI, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MONTEBON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 956

Entertainment.

KOWLOON

"THE NATION'S

HARDEST

WORKER."

IN

HONOUR OF THE 68TH BIRTHDAY

OF

H.I.M. KING EDWARD VII.

A

BIRTHDAY DINNER

will be served on

MONDAY, the 9TH NOVEMBER.

at 8 P.M.

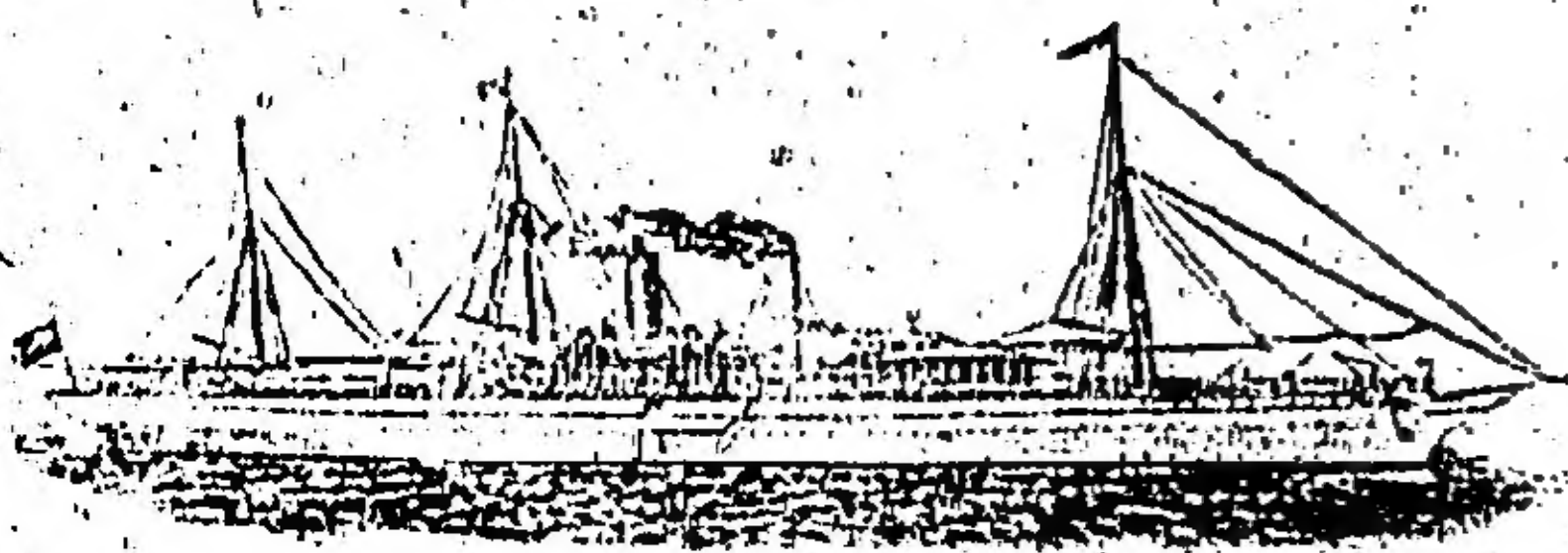
RECHERCHE MENU.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

DANCING at 9.30 P.M.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

19 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S. Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th Nov. 28th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 14th Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE" 6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 12th Jan. 5th, 1909.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th Jan. 9th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th Feb. 6th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th March 6th

S.S. "GLENFARG" is a Freighters only and does not carry Passengers.
"EMPRESS" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPIRE" Steamships, 14,500-ton register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canada Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... £40. " £44
First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Servants, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
J. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Pender Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. KUTSANGI	On	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, S. SWATOW & NINGPO. HANGSANG	On	SUNDAY, 1st Nov., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	On	TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. KUTSANGI	On	FRIDAY, 6th Nov., 1 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occupying 24 Days.
The steamers Kutsang, Namsang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	31st Oct., 6 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	1st Nov., Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	3rd " 4 P.M.
CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUNOW"	5th " "
ORBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	6th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY 1 & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	21st " "

MANILA AND TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ROBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
LAZARO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO

Hongkong, 24th October, 1908

General Managers.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE"
Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 31st October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mailan*, 15,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail-steamers proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. *Mailan*, due in London on 17th December, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."
Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Nov., at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
<i>Beveric</i>	6,332	Shotton	Nov. 19
<i>Kumeric</i>	6,332	Cowley	Dec. 17
<i>Invuric</i>	4,789	Byrd	Jan. 14
<i>Beveric</i>	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. O'NEILL.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.
Meals\$1.35 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West
Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. "PATHAN" 3rd Nov.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 1st Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1908.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INVERCLYDE" Nov. 13.
to be followed by
S.S. "BRAEMAR" On or about Nov. 20.
(for NEW YORK only).

For freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Underwritten and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

12, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th October, 1908. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B. 18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18
" Roast—Shin 18
" Breast—Ngau Lam 13
" Soup, Tong Yuk 15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Ching 26
" Bullock's Brains—Know 10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 58
" Head—Ngau Tau 80
" Heart—Ngau Sum 18
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 12
" Feet—Ngau Keok 7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10
" Tail—Ngau Mei 17
" Liver—Ngau Con 12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7
" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok 1.00
" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai 22
" Leg—Yeung Pui 22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 29
" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30
" Ducks—Ap 24
" Doves—Pan Kau 16
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai 16
" Fowls, Canton—Kai 16
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 26
" Geese—Ngo 25
" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 25
" Goose, Wild—Wong Keng 25
" Hare—Tu Chai 25
" Partridge—Che Koo 70
" Pheasant—Shan Kai 51.20
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 72
" Quail—Um Chum 74
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 75
" Snipe—Sa Chai 72
" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 60
" Hen—Na 60
" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Solap 85
" Teal, Shanghai, Solap 85
" Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sui 85

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 10
" Bream—Bin Yu 15
" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 15
" Carp—Li Yu 20
" Catfish—Chik Yu 20
" Codfish—Mun Yu 20
" Crab—Hoi 16
" Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu 14
" Dab—Sa Mang Yu 14
" Dace—Wong Mei Lun 11
" Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa 8
" Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 16
" Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu 17
" Yellow—Wong Shu 24
" Frogs—Tien Kai 32
" Garoupa—Sek Pan 32
" Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu 32
" Herrings—Tuo Pak 32
" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu 32
" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 32
" Loach—Wu Yu 32
" Lobsters—Lung Ha 32
" Mackerel—Chai Yu 32
" Monk Fish—Mon Yu 32
" Mullet—Chai Yu 32
" Oysters—Sang Hoi 32
" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 32
" Perch—Tui Lo 32
" Pike—Fa Paw Poong 32
" Placis—Pan Yu 32
" Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong 32
" Pomfret, White—Hak Chong 32
" Prawns—Ming Ha 32
" Ray—Pai Pa Sa 32
" Rock Fish—Sek Kai Kung 32
" Roach—Chai Yu 32
" Salmon, (Glen), fresh water—Ma Yu 32

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau 30
" Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 20
" " (Cheloo)—Tin Chun Ping 15
" " Small—Hoi Tong 8
" " Custard—Fan Lai Chi 10
" Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 5
" " (brides), Macao—San Heng Chi 6
" Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut 12
" Carambola—Yung To 10
" Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai 10
" Grapes—Sin Tai Tai 10
" Lemons, China—Ning Moong 7
" " Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong 7
" Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 25
" " Fresh, Lai Chi 10
" Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning 10
" " Moong—each 10
" Mango, Manila—Lui Sang Moong 10
" Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 10
" Mangosteens, San Chik Tai per 100 10
" Oranges, Tim Chang 8

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah 8
" Chai Chank 8
" Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin 10
" " Taid 10
" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi 14
" " Pin Tan 14
" Beans, Sprout—An Chai 4
" Beans, Long—Tau Kok 12
" Beet Root—Hung Chai Tai 10
" Brijala, Green—Cheung Yuen Ker 10
" Brijala, Red—Hung Ker 10
" Brassica—Pak Choi 10
" Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shu 10
" Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 6
" Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau 10
" Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 8
" Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shu 2
" Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai 10
" " Fa 10
" Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh 10
" " Chai 10
" Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai 10
" Carrots—Kam Shu 5
" Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 8
" Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai 10
" Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai 10
" Chillies, Dried—Con Lai Chin 14
" " Red—Hung Fa 14
" " Green—Cheng Lai Chin 10

CURRY STUFF, English—Ka Lee Choi Lin 8

Cucumbers—Cheung Kwa 4
" Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 5
" Garlic—Sung Tau 5
" Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung 4
" " old—Lo Keung 4
" Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 12
" Indian Corn—Suk Mai 12
" Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai 10
" Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai 10
" " Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai 10
" Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Kho 12
" Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tai 12
" " Green—Sung Chung 3
" " Shal—Sheung Hoi Chung Tai 3
" " Japan—Yat Poon 3
" Okroes—Mo Ker 8
" Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai 10
" Gradus Pua 10
" Green Peas—Cheung Tau 15
" Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu 4
" " Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu 4
" " Tai 4
" " Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai 4
" " American—Fa Ki 4
" " Foochow—Pak Chai Shu Tai 4
" Macao—Oh Moon 4
" Pomkins—Toong Kwa 3
" Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai 4
" Rhubarb 4
" Shallots—Coo Chung Tai 8
" Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Chai 4
" Spinach—Yin Chai 4
" Tomatoes—Fan Ker 4
" Turnips—Wu Tan 3
" Turnips, Pun-d (Long)—Low Pak 3
" " English—Yeung Low Pak place 6
" Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa 6
" Water Cress—Sai Yeung Chai 12
" " Calrops—Lai Koi 12
" Lily Roots—Lai Ngau 12
" Yams—Tai Shu 4
" Sage 4
" The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel vendors to sell at the prices quoted.

A. GIBSON,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

